June 5, 1760. NUMB. 1641.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the General Wall Packet, Captain Lutwyche, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, in a very ſhort Paſſage, we have the following Advices, viz.

WARSAW, Feb. 24.

COUNT Soltikoff ſet out on the 18th from Marienwerder for Peterſburgh; he has left the Command of the Army to General Fermor; and, if we may judge by the Diſpoſitions he is making, the Ruſſians will ſoon begin their Operations.

Hamburgh, March 7. According to ſome Advices from Saxony, the Pruſſian Troops were to come out of Winter Quarters Yeſterday, to begin the Operations of another Campaign. This Army will be ſtronger by 20,000 Men than it was laſt Year. It is thought the Auſtrians will open the Campaign in Sileſia with the Siege of Neiſs.

Lipſtadt, March 7. *In all Appearance the Campaign will open very early, for which all the Meaſures poſſible have been taken with equal Secrecy and Vivacity. It is believed the Plan of Operations will be in a few Days concerted, in an Interview at Hamelen, where the reigning Duke of Brunſwic, Prince Ferdinand, and the new Landgrave of Heſſe, are to meet. The Landgrave has lately made a grand Military Promotion, and is raiſing* 4000 *Men in his Dominions. The new Levies in the Electorate of Hanover are complete; and the Opinion revives, that a Corps of foreign Troops will be taken into the Pay of a certain great Prince, to prevent the Empire from becoming a Prey to the Ambition of the Court of Vienna and its Allies.*

Gieſſen, March 3. *The Day before Yeſterday the Marquis du Blaiſel, Commandant of this Town, marched with a Detachment of* 2400 *Men towards Marpourg, whoſe Gates were forced open after a ſlight Reſiſtance. The Garriſon retired into the Caſtle, which was ſummoned to ſurrender; but the Anſwer came, as expected, from the Mouths of Cannon. The Town was taxed at* 100,000 *Francs, and the Detachment retook the Route of Gieſſen, with ſome Huſſars and Horſes picked up in the March, and Hoſtages for the Payment of the Contribution.*

Genoa, Feb. 16. Letters from Catalonia ſay, that Orders are given for aſſembling an Army of 40,000 Men in that Province; and that all the Men of War that are in Commiſſion in the Ports of Spain, were fitting out for Sea with the utmoſt Expedition.

Leipſic, Feb. 17. The Electorate of Saxony, beſides the Arrears of the laſt Year's Contributions, is to furniſh a new Contribution to the Pruſſians of 600,000 Crowns, Gorlitz 50,000, Lauban 30,000, Langenſaltza 50,000, Freyberg 40,000, Chemnitz 80,000, Zuickau 30,000, Zeitz 30,000, Naumbourg 100,000, and Leipſic, beſides the former Arrears, 800,000. Beſides theſe Contributions, the Exciſes and Impoſts are continued as before, together with the ſame Quantity of Forage. Each Circle is to furniſh 200 Horſes; the Circle of Leipſic is to furniſh 1000 Oxen and 3400 Sheep, the other Circles in Proportion. The Recruits are fixed at 10,000 Men, independent of thoſe enrolled in the Pruſſian Regiments, and which have, for the moſt Part, been ſent to Magdebourg.

Berlin, Feb. 28. Promotions are all the Particulars we learn from the King's Army. No-body writes, and his Majeſty ſends no Intelligence to the Regency, except that the Royal Family need not be uneaſy. Recruits have been found in ſuch Abundance, that the King can do without the Hanoverian Troops, and alſo without the Priſoners, whoſe Exchange or Ranſom he expected.

St. Malo, Feb. 28. The Ships and Frigates in the Villaine have been re-armed and rigged in four Days, and are all ready to go out ſince the 21ſt of this Month; ſo that the only Difficulty remaining is to eſcape the Engliſh, two of whoſe Ships the King's Officers ſaid would be able to deſtroy the whole Squadron, on going out of the River Slip by Slip.

Madrid, March 4. There is no Certainty yet of the Deſtination of our Armament, by Land and Sea. 'Tis only the Vulgar who talk of an Expedition in Barbary. The Corſairs of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, are not the moſt dangerous Enemies to our Navigation. However, the Court is ſilent, and the Engliſh Ambaſſador affects the greateſt Security.

Peterſburgh, Feb. 22. *On the 14th her Imperial Majeſty dined at the High Chancellor Woronzoff's. The Field Marſhal Count Soltikoff is not yet arrived. The firſt of our military Operations will be the Siege of Colberg, in order to raiſe Magazines there for the Campaign.*

Stockholm, March 4. *Our Army in Pomerania is to be reinforced with* 4 *or* 5000 *Men in the Month of May, and not* 13,000, *as was lately given out; Recruits for this Purpoſe are actually raiſing in the ſeveral Provinces of the Kingdom.*

Berlin, March 13. *The Army which the King has deſtined to act againſt the Ruſſians, and which is to conſiſt of* 40,000 *Men, will aſſemble in the Neighbourhood of Coſlin, and be commanded in Chief by Prince Henry of Pruſſia, who will have under him the Generals Forcade, Grabow, Platen, and Norman. Near* 20,000 *Men have been detached from Saxony to join this Army, and a Part of thoſe Troops have already poſſed Copenick.*

Hamburgh, March 14. *The Ruſſian Troops, under General Tottleben, are almoſt Maſters of all the Further Pomerania, where they are raiſing heavy Contributions. The Pruſſians, who are in the Hither Pomerania, have detached ſeveral Parties into Mecklenbourg; but the Swedes have juſt ſent to Guſtrow a Detachment of* 900 *Men, to diſlodge them from that Country.*

The King of Pruſſia will open the Campaign in Saxony by the 20th *of this Month, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic in Weſtphalia within* 15 *Days. That Prince had an Interview the* 4th *inſt. with the new Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel at Wilhelmſthal, and on the* 8th *had a long Conference at Hamelen with the reigning Duke of Brunſwic, and the Hereditary Prince.*

Breſlau, March 7. *The Auſtrians are in Motion in the Upper Sileſia; but, by Means of the ſage Meaſures taken by his Majeſty, we hope to be able to prevent their penetrating farther into our Province.*

Francfort, March 15. The Allies are already in the Field. We are in great Confuſion. Some People think they will march directly hither, others that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic will fall upon the Army of the Empire. We have even a Rumour that this is already executed, but we are not at Liberty to write all we know.

Paris, March 14. The Army under Marſhal Broglio will ſoon take the Field, and 20 Battalions, with as many Squadrons, are going to reinforce it. Our Magazines in Germany are already abundantly provided with all Sorts of Proviſions and Military Stores. The Count de Maillebois is appointed to command under Prince Xavierus the Body of Saxons in the King's Pay. Recruiting goes on here very ſucceſsfully, as Abundance of diſcharged Footmen, &c. are forced to inliſt for Want of Bread: Nevertheleſs, Peace is now talked of more than ever.

We are undoing all that was done in the famous Bed of Juſtice. Our having ſo much as a ſingle Squadron at Sea depends upon the Ships getting out of Villaine River. The King is much chagrined; ſome ſay at News from Madrid; but at Court they ſay we have received a Check in the Indies.

Nuremberg, March 8. They write from Vienna, that never was the Court more embarraſſed to raiſe Money than at preſent. The War, the repairing, enlarging, and beautifying the Caſtle, and the approaching Marriage of the Arch Duke Joſeph, require immenſe Sums. People of every Rank ſuffer. Thoſe who hold Places at Court, or belonging to the Army, are to furniſh ſome Millions. Commerce is not favoured in the new Impoſts. In ſhort, they are at their Wits End to raiſe new Funds.

Berlin, March 18. On the 12th Inſtant, Major Podewills of Schorlemmer's Regiment, with a Detachment of 300 Dragoons and Huſſars, ſurprized at Areſwaldie a Body of 1400 Coſſacks, ſlew a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and 80 private Men, and made Priſoners of a Captain, a Quarter-Maſter, a Surgeon, and 27 private Men, and brought away 40 Horſes. Our Loſs conſiſts only of three Subalterns, and ſix private Men killed, ſix wounded, and two miſſing.

This Week two large Trains of Artillery have been ſent from our Arſenal, one to Sileſia, and the other to Saxony.

Vienna, March 12. The Plan of the enſuing Campaign is entirely different from thoſe of the former ones. Our Operations and thoſe of our Allies were formerly too cloſely connected, conſequently to much dependent on one another. Care ought to be taken that the breaking of one Wheel ſhall not ſtop or weaken the Motion of the whole Machine. We propoſe to act with leſs Reſtraint and more Independance, but ſtill in Concert, that every ſeparate Meaſure may contribute to our obtaining the principal End we have in View. The grand Ruſſian Army, conſiſting of 60,000 Men, under General Soltikoff, will advance towards Sileſia, and lay Siege to Gros Glogau: Another Army of 30,000 Men, under General Fermor, will direct its Operations againſt Pomerania, and endeavour to make a Conqueſt of Colberg. Theſe two Armies, which will be ſupported by different Bodies of Light Troops, will be ſupplied with the greateſt Part of their Proviſions and Forage by the Ruſſian Fleet.

The grand Army under M. Daun will obſerve the Motions of the King of Pruſſia, whilſt General Laudohn acts in Sileſia.

Toulon, March 4. It is reported that 12 or 15000 Men will be ſent to ſecure the Coaſts of this Province, which the Engliſh, by their prodigious Preparations, ſeem to threaten.

Hamburgh, March 21. A few Days ago the Engliſh General who commands at Oſnabrug, ordered the Alarm to be beat; the Garriſon aſſembled and marched out of the Town; the Burghers, curious to know what was the Matter, followed them, when all of a ſudden the Garriſon wheeled round the Burghers, and ſeized all who were fit to ſerve in the Train of Artillery.

Hanover, March 21. Two Engliſhmen of Diſtinction lately paſſed through this City. It is ſaid that one was going to Peterſburgh, and the other to Stockholm, to make Remonſtrances on the Hardſhip of attacking a Prince who has ſo many Enemies on his Hands, and to give Notice that a large Britiſh Squadron might ſoon be expected in the Baltic, if their Repreſentations ſhould have no Effect. We are impatient to learn the Succeſs of theſe two Embaſſies.

We are not leſs anxious to know the Deſign of the March of a large Body of French Troops, with ſome Thouſands of Wirtembergers; they ſeem deſirous to ſtrike their Blow before the Arrival of the Reinforcements from England; but we hope that Prince Ferdinand will fruſtrate their Deſign, a conſiderable Body of his Troops being already in Motion.

Schwerin, March 15. Within theſe few Days the Swedes carried off a Captain of Pruſſian Huſſars, with all the Recruits he had juſt raiſed in the Dutchy of Mecklenbourg.

Avignon, March 13. Intelligence is juſt received here, that the Emperor and Empreſs Queen have ſigned a Treaty with the King of Spain, of which only two Articles were made public. By the firſt the King of Spain cedes to the Empreſs Queen the Towns of Piombino, Porto-Ecole, and Orbitello; and by the ſecond the Empreſs Queen renounces all Pretenſions to the Dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla. There are ſome other Articles in this Treaty which are kept ſecret.

Vienna, March 15. *Frequent Expreſſes arrive from Spain and France. An Ambaſſador Extraordinary is expected from the former of theſe Courts, to notify the King's Acceſſion, and ſettle ſome Points relating to Italy. It is reported that the Catholic King has taken* 12000 *Ruſſians into Pay, to aſſiſt the King of Poland, his Father-in-law, and that this Corps will join the Forces under General Laudohn.*

Hague, March 28. *Notwithſtanding the Advantages the French pretend to have gained over the Engliſh in Aſia, all the Correſpondence upon the Exchange of Amſterdam agrees in confirming the Defeat of M. d' Ache's Squadron by Admiral Pocock; and that the former had been obliged to fly to the Iſle de France, in a very ſhattered Condition, without having been able to put any Thing of Conſequence aſhore at Pondicherry.*

Berlin, March 18. *Amidſt all our great Preparations for War, we ſtill hope to ſee a ſpeedy Stop put to the Effuſion of human Blood. His Majeſty wiſhes it moſt ſincerely, and doth all in his Power to induce his Enemies to give over a War too burthenſome for all the Powers in general, and each in particular. But if Sileſia be required to be delivered up, or that Peace cannot be made, without yielding up a Part of that Dutchy, the King will make the greateſt Efforts to ſupport the War, as he has intimated to the Court of London, where he hath powerful Friends. Far from yielding up a Part of Sileſia to the Houſe of Auſtria, he will with Difficulty be brought to yield ſome Towns to his Poliſh Majeſty, tho' he hath offered to give him ſome Millions, by way of Indemnification.*

Peterſburgh, March 4. As it is ſtill ſaid the Engliſh will ſend a ſtrong Fleet to the Baltic, we have begun to buy up Proviſions to victual a powerful Squadron.

Leipſic, March 20. The Night between the 16th and 17th, a Body of the Light Troops of the Army of the Empire, ſurprized and carried off, at Zeitz, 300 Pruſſian Cavalry.

Francfort, March 25. The Head of two large Columns of the Allies, having appeared on the Heights of Vogelſberg and Fulda, the Generale was beat in the Quarters of the French Troops, who aſſembled at the Head-Quarters. Mean while the Allies ſeemed to turn off towards Wurtzbourg, whereupon the Duke de Broglio ſent 16 Squadrons, with ſome Officers of Artillery, to join the Saxons and Wirtembergers. At the ſame Time he ſent 6 or 7000 Men, chiefly Foot, to Fulda. Except theſe two Detachments, the reſt of the Troops were ordered to return to their Quarters. The French Park of Artillery is entirely aſſembled before All Saints Gate in this City, and they have 70 Pieces of Cannon in our Horſe Market. [*Utrecht Gazette.*]

Hamburgh, March 25. Laſt Week an Engliſh Man of War arrived in the Mouth of the Elbe, having a large Sum of Money for the King of Pruſſia.

March 28. A few Days ago arrived at Bremen five Engliſh Tranſports, with 600 Horſes, to remount the Engliſh Cavalry, and new Clothing for three Regiments. By our laſt Advices from the Further Pomerania, the Ruſſians have almoſt abandoned that Province, and the Pruſſians there are daily reinforced.

Caſſel, March 26. Not only all the old Regiments, but the new Corps of 6000 Men, which our Landgrave lately ordered to be raiſed, is already complete.

Paris, March 25. Our Army in Germany, after receiving all its Reinforcements, will conſiſt of upwards of 110,000 Men, including the Saxons and Wirtembergers in our Pay. The Count de Luſace will command one Wing, and the Count de St. Germaine the other. The Center, compoſed of 60,000 Men, will be commanded by the Duke de Broglio in Perſon. The Plan of the Campaign is regulated, and for its Execution we may confide in the Talents of the General, and the Courage of our Troops.

The Works at Dunkirk are begun again, and the flat-bottomed Boats, that were put on the Stocks before Winter, are to be forthwith finiſhed.

Toulon, March 11. We are taking our Meaſures here as if we were certain that Part of the vaſt Preparations of England was deſtined for the Recovery of Minorca.

Barcelona, March 1. The King is expected here in May to review the Forces, which will conſiſt of at leaſt 40,000 Men: Between 16 and 18,000 are already arrived in the Neighbourhood of this City. The Number of the Ships of War in this Port, and at Cadiz and Carthagena, ready to put to Sea, amounts to upwards of 40.

Madrid, March 10. The Counts de Mahoni and Fuentes have received their final Inſtructions, and will ſet out immediately after Eaſter, the one for the Court of Vienna, and the other for that of London.

Paris, March 28. Our Accounts from the Eaſt-Indies adviſe, that M. de Moracin was gone from Pondicherry, in the Harlem, with 500 Land Forces, to make an Attempt upon Maſulipatan; which it is ſaid had been concerted with ſome neighbouring Nations. Fifty-ſix of our Officers were killed or wounded in the late Sea Engagement in that Country.

Caſſel, March 28. We are fortifying this Reſidence, and by all Appearances to little Purpoſe, ſince there is not Time enough to make Works capable of putting it in a Poſture of Defence: But in this War every Thing is done in Imitation of the King of Pruſſia, and it will not be the Fault of the Generals of the Allies, if Caſſel does not become a ſecond Dreſden.

Bremen, March 29. We are ſtill of Opinion here, that the Engliſh will form a ſeparate Corps, which is to ſtand on the Defenſive in Weſtphalia, while Prince Ferdinand will act offenſively on the Lahne, the Mayne, and the Upper Rhine. [*For more News, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

We hear from Dunkirk, that they have received Orders from Court to begin working again on the flat-bottomed Boats.

Yesterday Morning another Party of Dragoons marched over London-bridge for Gravesend, in order to embark for Germany. The British Cavalry when together will consist of three Regiments of Horse, and nine of Dragoons, all esteemed as fine Troops as any in the Field.

A private Letter from Cologne, dated March 25th, assures us, that the Allies have struck a great Blow in the Country of Fulda, which will facilitate an Enterprize the Hereditary Prince has concerted with his Prussian Majesty, and which, executed with Success, will, in all Probability, give a happy Turn to this Campaign, and rescue Europe from the Dread of falling under the Rod of the triple Alliance.

A Letter from Hamburgh, of the 22d of March, says, "We are attentive to the Turn that Affairs may take. On one Hand, Preparations are making for the most vigorous Prosecution of the War; and on the other, nothing is talked of but Negociations for a Peace; but we are afraid there will be much Blood spilt before a Suspension of Arms is agreed to. We forsee that the Negociations will meet with so many Difficulties, that we expect nothing but the Failure of every Resource will induce the Parties at War to make a patched-up Peace.

"Prussia, who, one should think, would be the first exhausted, has yet scarce touched the Treasure left by the late King. His present Majesty is such an Oeconomist, that the foreign Subsidies, and the Taxes paid by his Subjects, are sufficient to support the War. It is doubtful whether an English Fleet will come to the Baltic; but this will soon be known."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated March 22.

"There can be no Doubt but that M. Lally has been defeated, and that the Succours M. d'Ache landed at Pondicherry are not more than sufficient to support themselves against the English; which makes us very uneasy, not knowing what Situation our Affairs are in, in that Country."

Extract of a Letter from Cassel, dated the 23d ult.

"We expect this Campaign to be the bloodiest that has been this War. On the 18th a Body of the Allies re-entered the Bishopric of Fulda, and advanced to Schleuten, where they halted; and since, we hear, there has been a Skirmish between a Party of the Allies and the French, in which the latter were defeated, but the Particulars are not known. It is added, that the Allies had laid aside their Design of invading the Circle of Franconia, but are determined to keep Possession of Fulda."

April 7. Orders are sent to Woolwich to prepare 100 of the best Pontoon Men, to be forthwith draughted off from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to hold themselves in Readiness to embark for Germany.

A Letter from the Hague, dated March 31, runs thus. "By authentic Advices from all Quarters, every Thing seems to portend a most bloody Campaign; to prevent the Opening of which, if possible, and to stop the further Effusion of Christian Blood, the States General have offered the Town of Breda, to the Powers at War, as a proper Place for holding a Congress. But as the Allies will not be amused by Overtures that have no solid Basis whereon to found a Treaty, and no other have yet been offered, no Peace can possibly be made this Summer, unless the French should surprizingly change their System, of which there is not at present the least Appearance."

On Saturday there was a Cabinet Council at St. James's on Affairs of Importance, when the Court Martial laid before His Majesty the Proceedings on Lord George Sackville's Trial, with their Opinion thereon.

We hear another Reinforcement of Ships, and a Regiment now quartered in Scotland, are destined for the East Indies.

April 9. Admiral Saunders is going to Sea immediately with 14 Men of War of the Line.

The following preliminary Articles for a general Pacification, are handed about in Holland.

I. That France shall withdraw her Armies from Germany.

II. That Britain shall likewise recal her national Troops from that Country, and discharge those of the Allies at present in her Pay.

III. That the French shall entirely evacuate Canada, and absolutely and irredeemably cede that Territory to the British Crown; that all Encroachments in North-America shall be, bona Fide, evacuated and delivered up; and that new Limits and Boundaries betwixt the Settlements of both Nations, in that Quarter of the World, shall be marked out by Commissaries, on both Sides, appointed for that Purpose.

IV. That the Fortifications of Isle Royal, or Cape Breton, shall be demolished, and the Island entirely abandoned by both Nations; and that the settling there of any of the Natives of Britain or France, or those of any other Country, bearing a Commission from either of those Crowns, shall be understood as a Declaration of War.

V. That the Possession of the Islands of Guadaloupe, Marigalante, &c. be confirmed to Britain; and the West India Isles, commonly called the Neutral Islands, be abandoned by France, as stipulated by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

VI. That the Island of Minorca be yielded to France.

VII. That Senegal and Goree, on the African Coast be ceded to Great-Britain.

VIII. That the English East India Company shall be indemnified for the Demolishing of Fort St. David's, and the Bombardment of Madrass.

IX. That all the Ships taken before or since the Declaration of War, shall remain the Property of the Captors.

X. That the Prisoners of War on both Sides shall be exchanged, one for one, and as after the said proposed Exchange, there will remain in Britain upwards of 20000 Prisoners, France shall, in Consideration of their being set at Liberty, make Payment of the Sum of----------, as their Ransom.

XI. That France shall give Hostages for evacuating Canada, and the Neutral Islands, and for Payment of the Sums, &c.

April 11. By Letters from Quiberon, we have Advice, that Admiral Boscawen arrived there the 15th of March, in the Royal William, as did the Torbay the 17th, since which he has hoisted his Flag in the Namure, which with other Ships had got upon that Station.

A French Privateer of 36 Guns, and 400 Men, is taken by some of the Men of War, bound to Quebec.

April 12. All the Officers of the Guards, who are to go abroad, are ordered to be ready at an Hour's Warning.

The Draughts from the Royal Regiment of Artillery have likewise received the same Orders.

taken to obtain the Consent of the Court of Copenhagen to the sending of an English Fleet to the Baltic. The Court of London, which is warmly solicited by the King of Prussia to send a Fleet thither, wants to have first the Consent of the King of Denmark; and the Danish Ministry daily raise fresh Difficulties. It is thought however that if the English Court find it absolutely necessary to send this Fleet, the King of Denmark will wink at it, notwithstanding the serious Remonstrances of the Courts of Petersburgh and Stockholm. But the English will not be so successful in the Negociation which they set on Foot for obtaining a Body of 10,000 Danes. The Affair was almost concluded; but the French Ambassador hearing how far it was advanced, went immediately to the Minister for foreign Affairs, and undid all that had been done by the English Envoy."

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, March 16.

"We are well informed that the King of Prussia takes infinite Pains, through the Mediation of England, to induce the Empress of Russia to consent to a Peace. His Majesty offers her 2,000000 of Crowns, Half on signing of a definitive Treaty, and the other Half within four Years. Mr. Keith, the English Minister, labours most assiduously to strengthen his Party, and many of the Courtiers are very earnest to prevail with the Empress to accept of the 2,000000 Crowns, and abandon the Court of Vienna, if she will not consent to a Peace. But the High Chancellor, whose Credit is still great, overturns in an Hour what costs the other ten or twelve Days.

April 15. The Fleets which are to be commanded by Sir Edward Hawke and Admiral Saunders, are getting ready with all Expedition.

We hear that the Transports now in the Downs, bound to Quebec, are to take on board the Garrison of Louisbourg, after the Fortifications are demolished, and afterwards to sail up the River St. Laurence to Quebec, to join the Troops there, in order to assist in the Reduction of the Places that shall still remain in the Possession of the French.

On the 2d inst. a Conference was held at Ryswic, in Holland, where Count Golofkin resides, at which Duke Lewis of Brunswic, the Count D'Affry, the French Ambassador, and Baron Reischach, the Austrian Minister, assisted. At this Conference, and not before, the formal Answer of the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and Petersburgh, to the Proposal made, on the 25th of November last, by the Courts of London and Berlin, for holding a Congress, was delivered to the Duke of Brunswic. The Substance of which Answer was, that the three Courts are ready to hold a Congress; but as they cannot treat of Peace but in Concert with their Allies, they desire that the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, and the King of Sweden, may be invited to it.

They write from Genoa, that several private Letters received there from Naples advised, that the Sardinian Minister had precipitately quitted that Court, and that the Sicilian Envoy, at Turin, was also ordered to leave that Place; for which no Reasons are yet assigned.

April 17. Yesterday the Earl Ferrers was brought up to Westminster Hall, when the Remainder of his Lordship's Witnesses were examined; after which the Lords adjourned to their own Chamber, and came in again, and the Lords Opinions taken by the Lord High Steward, when their Lordships unanimously found him guilty of the Felony and Murder; and his Lordship is to have Sentence passed on him this Day.

The following, we are told, is the Sentence of the Court-Martial upon Lord G. S.

'The Court, upon due Consideration of the whole Matter before them, is of Opinion, that Lord G. S. is guilty of having disobeyed the Orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, whom he was, by his Commission and Instructions, directed to obey, as Commander in Chief, according to the Rules of War: And it is the further Opinion of this Court, that the said Lord G. S. is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to serve his Majesty in any Military Capacity whatever.'

April 19. Yesterday the Earl Ferrers was brought from the Tower to Westminster-Hall to receive his sentence, which was passed on his Lordship by the Lord High Steward, about two o'Clock, and is as follows: That 'His Lordship be taken back to the Prison from whence he came, and from thence to the Place of Execution, on Monday next, and there to be hanged by the Neck till he was dead; after which, his Body was to be delivered to Surgeon's Hall, to be dissected and anatomized.' Afterwards the Lord High Steward took Notice, that the Lords, his Judges, had a Power of respiting, and therefore, that he might have more Time to prepare himself, they respited his Execution to Monday the 5th of May next.

Earl Ferrers read a Paper, in which he expressed his Concern for the Trouble he had given their Lordships, but that he had been advised by his Friends to make the Plea of Lunacy, and begged their Lordships to recommend him to the King for Mercy.

Yesterday Morning, between Nine and Ten o'Clock, a dreadful Fire broke out at the House of Messieurs Barrow and Reynolds, Oilmen, in Thames-street, adjoining to St. Magnus Church, which consumed their House; also Mr. Bayley's, the Tackle-porter Alehouse; Mr. Bland's, an Orange Merchant; Mr. Williams's, a Salter; Mr. Franklin's, a Cooper; Mr. Prentice's, a Seedsman; Mr. Wood's, the King's Head Alehouse, in Fresh Wharff Gateway; all the Warehouses at Fresh Wharff; and the Roof of St. Magnus Church, which fell in, and has very much damaged the Pews, Altar-piece, &c. The Organ was removed, but the Hurry being so great, it is supposed that it is very much damaged; two Ships lying off Fresh Wharff received little Hurt, but a great Quantity of Sugar, Wine, Oranges and Lemons, and other Goods that were in the Warehouses, were entirely destroyed.

Some say it was occasioned by a Servant who was drawing off some Turpentine, when a Spark from his Candle flew into the Vessel and set it on Fire.

Others say it was occasioned by some Oil boiling over, while the Servant went out to see the Earl Ferrers go by.

The Damage, it is thought, amounts to the Sum of at least 40,000 l. In the House where it began, there was a great Quantity of Gunpowder which took Fire, the Explosion of which greatly terrified the Inhabitants, and prevented many Persons from venturing to assist the Distressed. Several Firemen, and other Persons, were wounded, and one was blown up. All possible Diligence was used to stop the Spreading of this dreadful Calamity, and the Warehouses, &c. from Thames-street to Billingsgate were emptied, in order to save the Commodities, if the Flames should spread.

Several Casks of Oil were prudently staved in the Thames, which probably saved many Houses. Had the Misfortune happened at Night, it is impossible to say where it would have ended: As the Wind was at South West, it is more than probable it might have reached the Custom-House.

Soon after the Fire broke out, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor went thither, and sent to the Tower for a Guard, which came directly, and was of great Service in keeping off the useless People from obstructing those who could be of Service.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, April 19.

On Tuesday Evening a young Man was shot at, as he passed by some Negro Huts, in Kingston, Savannah; which informing the Guard of, a File of Men immediately marched thither, when several Negroes jumped over the Fence, and made their Escape: One, however, was seized; and, on searching his Hut, was found a Sword of an extraordinary Size and Weight, the Hilt covered with black Velvet, and studded with Brass Nails, and under the Velvet a Parrot's red Feather; which, it seems, is with the Coromantees, the Banner of War. This Sword, we are assured, has been seen at Spring Path the three Sundays last past: And it has been observed, that the Coromantee Negroes, about Kingston, have been very audacious since the Account came of the Insurrection in St. Mary's; which is a sufficient Warning to the Inhabitants to be circumspectly on their Guard.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at St. Mary's, April 14, 1760.

"I am informed you have received several erroneous and contradictory Accounts of the Proceedings of the rebellious Negroes; which I am not surprized at, as the Truth is difficult to come at here on the Spot. The following is the best Information I can give you thereof, Two Coromantee Negroes, Tacky and Jamaica, on Frontier Estate (belonging to Ballard Beckford, Esq;) having long been concerting a Rebellion with three other Chieftians of their Country, who were each of them to have an Estate for his good Services, they fixed on Easter Monday Night for their rising: And having at Midnight assembled about 90 others, at Mr. Bayly's Estate, Trinity (from Esher, Whitehall, Ballard's Valley, and other Plantations) they marched to Port Maria, and, killing the Centinel at the Fort, took from thence four Barrels of Powder, a Keg of Musket Balls, and all the Small Arms in the Fort, about 40 of which only they found serviceable; then proceeded to Mr. James Kelly's Store, from which they took a Pair of Silver moun ed Pistols, a Quantity of dry Goods, and about Half a Pipe of Madeira Wine, but no Powder, as erroneously reported; they then returned to Trinity, rifled the Dwelling-house, and carried off all the Arms; by which Time they had about 50 armed; at Day-Light they appeared at Ballard's Valley, towards whom Mr. Bayly approached, intending to expostulate with them, but firing five Shot at him he retreated, and both he and Mr. Cruikshank narrowly escaped with their Lives; they then fell upon the Overseer, Mr. M'Pherson, whom they killed, with three other white Men; from thence they went to Esher, and there killed Mr. Norris, the Overseer, a Surveyor, named Castillo, a young Lad, named Gordon, and two other white Men; thence they marched to Whitehall, where they killed one white Man, and then proceeded to Haywood-Hall, where they burnt a Cane-Piece, and the Wind-Mill, and at Eleven sat down to regale themselves, in the Road to Ballard's Valley, where Mr. Bayly (who in the mean Time had, with great Celerity, collected near 130 Whites and Blacks) attacked them, killed eight, and took four, the rest retreating into the Wood, where they rendezvoused.---On Thursday the 10th Instant the Rebels were attacked by a Party of the Crawford-Town Negroes, who being much inferior in Number were obliged to retreat, Captain Cudjoe's Son being killed. The same Evening Captain Penoyre, with about 60 Horse, arrived at Ballard's Valley, and being headed by Mr. Munroe, Mr. Arcedeckne, and Mr. Richards (who have much distinguished themselves on this Occasion) patrolled next Day through the neighbouring Estates. Captain Rigby, of the Regulars, arrived on Saturday Noon at Downs's Cove (where the Rebels had burnt some Houses but three Hours before) and was there joined by Lieutenant Forsyth and his Detachment, by the Crawford-Town Negroes, and by Captain Hynes; the latter is a brave Volunteer, who has headed a Party of stout Negroes; here they had Information that the Rebels were very near them, in order to meet with whom they agreed to divide, one Detachment going to Carlton Wood House, while Lieutenant Forsyth staid at Downs's, where the Rebels came down in the Night, attacked his Party, killed the Centinel of the advanced Guard, and wounded Lieutenant Bevill, and one Man of the 49th. In this Action the Rebels had three killed, and Tackey, their Leader, wounded.

"On Saturday Morning, the 12th, Captain Hynes, joined by the Crawford-Town Negroes, under Messieurs Sweigle and Mosely, went into the Wood, and at Noon came up with the Rebels, who were very advantageously posted, in a rocky Gully, between two steep Hills; as soon as they discovered Captain Hynes's Party, they ascended one Hill, where they were immediately attacked very briskly for an Hour, defeated and pursued, and had two Men and two Women killed, and two Women and a Child taken, with their Baggage, and one Keg of Powder, and two Guns. Captain Hynes had only two Men wounded, and continued the Pursuit of the Rebels, scouring the Woods to Friendship Estate, where he and Mr. Sweigle, with their Parties, staid last Night. They are to go again into the Woods this Morning. Major Sinclair, with Part of the Spanish-Town Troop, with 60 Stand of Arms, and two Barrels of Powder, arrived here Yesterday, and quartered at Nonsuch.---On Monday Evening an Account was received here, that Mr. William Towers, Superintendant of Nanny-Town, with only 12 Negroes, had suddenly come upon the Rebels, in the Woods, whom he boldly engaged, and fought his Way through the Midst of them, but was much wounded in the Action."

On Wednesday Morning an Express arrived, informing that the Regulars having lined the Outside of the Wood where the Rebels were posted, Mr. Charles Sweigle and his Party, joined by the other Parties from the free Negroe Towns, went into the Woods on Monday Morning, and came up with the Rebels about Eleven o'Clock, in a rocky Valley, whom they attacked with great Impetuosity, totally routed them, killed their Leaders, Tacky and Jamaica, and took all their Baggage and Stores, with four Half Barrels of Gunpowder. Seventeen Pair of Ears are brought in, and so many taken Prisoners, that is believed not above eleven escaped in Flight: These are now pursued by Trelawny-Town Negroes, who arrived a little Time after the Action.

By the Accounts of some of those that surrendered themselves, we learn, that the Rebels were in great Distress for Want of Provisions: That when any of them

became lame or wounded, they were immediately killed, to prevent their giving Intelligence. That their Leader, Tacky, after his being firſt wounded, could not again be perſuaded to head his Men, until they threatened to put him to Death: That there were ſuch Diſſentions among them, that ſeveral were killed in their own Quarrels; and that many would have quitted them, could they have done it with Safety.

BOSTON, May 26.

Laſt Wedneſday a Fiſhing Veſſel arrived at Marblehead from the Banks, the Skipper of which informs, that about 14 Days before, he ſpoke with one of his Majeſty's Ships of 26 Guns, from whom he learnt, that he had taken a French Storeſhip, of 22 Guns, and ſent her to Louiſbourg; ſhe was bound up the River St. Lawrence, and parted from ſeven others the Day before ſhe was taken, all bound for the ſame Place.

Another Fiſherman, arrived at Marblehead, informs, that about the ſame Time he ſaw on Bank Quero ſeven Sail of Ships, but was not near enough to know who they were, but ſuppoſed to be the above Store-ſhips.

We learn by Capt. North, from George's Fort, at the Eaſtward, that on the 4th Inſtant, he received an Expreſs from Pleaſant Point, acquainting him that the Indians had killed two of our Hunters on Penobſcot River; and that ſome of the Penobſcot Indians informed Col. Prebble, that they ſaw about 120 Canada Indians paſs them while on an Iſland in that River, and that their Intent was to fall upon St. George's, Broad-Bay and Sheepſcut; and that three Men, ſuppoſed to be Indians, were ſeen by our Hunters within about two Miles of George's Fort; upon which Capt. North fired an Alarm, expecting an Attack: But the Enemy not appearing, there went out a Party of 21 Men, who returned without ſo much as obſerving a ſingle Track; ſo that the Report of our loſing a Number of Cattle is without any Foundation, no Diſturbance having happened in thoſe Parts before the 8th Inſtant, at which Time he came from thence. 'Twas generally thought at the Eaſtward that the above Reports were owing wholly to Diſputes ariſing between the Indians and our Hunters. And it is alſo reported that ſome of the latter plundered ſome of the former.

NEW-YORK, *June 2.*

Tueſday laſt the Lizard Frigate, James Doake, Eſq; Commander, ſailed from Sandy-Hook (after lying there 19 Days) for Quebec, with ſeveral Veſſels under his Convoy, having on board about 400 Soldiers belonging to the different Regiments that were left at Quebec, but ſent to New-Jerſey for the Recovery of their Health, moſt of them being being either ſick or wounded.

The ſame Day his Majeſty's Ship the Scarborough, John Stott, Eſq; Commander, ſailed for Quebec alſo.

A Letter from London of the 12th of April ſays, "The Lords of Appeal diſpatch the Dutch Ships very faſt: Thoſe that have touched at the French Iſlands are condemned without Mercy; but thoſe that came from the Dutch Iſlands are diſcharged, paying their own Coſts; and my Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield has declared in Court, That the Dutch have an indiſputable Right to bring from their own Colonies all Manner of Goods they may purchaſe there.

Since our laſt arrived the Brig Bellſavage, Capt. Lindſay, from Briſtol: He ſailed from thence in Company with ten other Veſſels; among them was one for Philadelphia.

Laſt Monday Afternoon, three Proviſion Veſſels arrived here from Cork. They ſailed from thence the 26th of March, under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ship Nightingale, Captain Campbell; together with ſix other Ships, whom they parted with about three Weeks ſince off Bermuda, bound hither.

Tueſday Morning laſt left the Hook, having fallen down thither the Friday before, the Harriot Snow Packet Boat, John Dod Bonell, Commander, with the Mail for Falmouth; with whom went Paſſenger Colonel Montreſor, and his Family.

In Capt. Lutwych came Paſſengers, Colonel Robinſon, and Captain Robert Stobo, of the Virginia Forces.

We hear from Albany, that Major Rogers had lately made an Excurſion from Crown-Point, in one of the Sloops, which went up within three Miles of Iſle de Noire, where he and two Rangers went on ſhore: That on the Enemy's ſeeing the Sloop, they diſpatched two Birch Canoes, in which it was computed there were 70 Men, but the Sloop firing on them, they immediately turned Tail, and landed near where Rogers and his Men lay; and 'tis ſaid he narrowly eſcaped. All the Diſcovery he made was, that there appeared to be Numbers on the Iſland. The Brig accompanied the Sloop. All the regular Regiments are gone from Albany to their different Deſtinations; and the Provincials arrive there daily.

Yeſterday arrived here the Ship Counteſs of Berkley, Capt. Whitſon, in 38 Days from the Land's End to Sandy-Hook; and by her we have Advice, that his Majeſty's Ship Penguin was lately taken off of Oporto, by two French Frigates, and carried into Liſbon.---Capt. Whitſon received this Intelligence from the Culloden and Lyme Men of War, which he ſpoke with on his Paſſage (one of which [the Lyme] had touched at Liſbon) they being bound home with a Convoy from the Streights of Gibraltar.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

In order to make Room for the News brought by the Packet, we have been obliged to abridge our other Intelligence as follows, viz.

From Charles-Town, South-Carolina, May 10. *That by the Vigilance of Governor Ellis of Georgia, and prudent Meaſures taken by him, it was hoped the greateſt Part, if not the whole Nation of the Creeks, would ſoon be brought to act vigorouſly againſt the Cherokees: That ſome Catawba Indians, who had been at Charles-Town, on a Conference with the Governor, were gone away in a very good Humour, making the ſtrongeſt Profeſſions of their inviolable Attachment to the Engliſh, tho' they had been much ſollicited to the contrary by the Cherokees, and promiſed to join Col. Montgomery againſt them. That Col. Montgomery got to the Congarees the Firſt of May, and expected to be at Ninety-ſix by the 20th, where 400 Rangers were re-aſſembling, and to wait there till his Arrival; his Troops all well: And that ſome large Parties of Enemy Indians were ſtill out, and doing ſome Miſchief in the Forks of Ediſto, and about Orangeburgh.*

From Antigua, to the 3d of May. *That the Fleet from England, under Convoy of Admiral Holmes, arrived there the Day before, on board which were 600 Troops for Guadaloupe: That ſome of the Enemy's Privateers had been taken and ſent in by our Ships of War: And that the French had alſo carried into their Ports ſome of our Veſſels.*

A Letter from Falmouth, by the Packet, mentions 20,000 Men being deſigned to be put on board the Fleet deſtined for the French Coaſt: That Prince Edward was to be the Third in Command: That moſt of the Regulars were to be ſent abroad: And that the Kingdom was to be defended by 30,000 Militia.

The James and Mary, Captain Friend, for this Place from London, left the Downes the 13th of April; and the Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, was left by Captain Walter Stirling, of His Majeſty's Ship Lynn, on the 5th of that Month, twelve Leagues to the Weſtward of the Lizard, alſo bound here from London.

The Schooner Succeſs, Huit, from Piſcataqua to Barbados; and the Brig Deborah, Thomas, from Maryland to Antigua, are both taken by the Enemy.

ARRIVED from this PORT.

At London, Captain Lowther; Briſtol, Rankin; Whitehaven, Dawſon; Amſterdam, Faris; Dublin, Lindſay; Londonderry, M'Connoly; Newry, Blair and Baine; New-Providence, Murray and Dupleſe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Nonſuch, David Shiverick, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Dove and Olive, Richard Jell, from North-Carolina.
Ship King George, Charles Dingee, from Belfaſt.
Sloop Frances, Joſiah Burrows, from Turks-Iſland.
Sloop Molly, James Roſs, from Jamaica.
Schooner Polly, Benjamin Homer, from Boſton.
Schooner Pitt, John De Honneur, from Antigua.
Ship Beulah, James Gibbon, from London.
Ship Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, from Jamaica.
Schooner Molly, Edward Chapman, from Rhode-Iſland.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop William and George, George M'Clenan, for Louiſbourg.
Ship Sally and Molly, Cooper Polegreen, for Barbados.
Schooner Hawk, John Whitmarſh, for Newfoundland.
Schooner Polly, Benjamin Homer, for Halifax.
Schooner Molly, Edward Chapman, for Rhode-Iſland.

CLEARED.

Schooner Greyhound, Joſeph Fulgham, to New-York.
Snow Two Brothers, William Barnes, to Antigua.
Ship Jupiter, William Hamilton, to New-York.
Ship Nancy, Ralph Forſter, to Barbados.
Brig John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, to Ditto.
Schooner Leopard, Thomas Church, to Louiſbourg.
Schooner Union, James Brett, to Boſton.
Sloop Nonſuch, James Cord, to Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Dolphin, John Eaſton, to North-Carolina.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Corporation for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Preſbyterian Miniſters, their Widows and Children, that they are to meet the 25th Day of this inſtant June, at Eleven o' Clock, at the Firſt Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, in Philadelphia, to chooſe a Treaſurer, and to do what other Buſineſs may occur. FRANCIS ALISON, *Secretary.*

A HOUSE and Bake-houſe, in Gray's Alley, to be LETT by MARY WEYMAN, living on the Premiſes. §

To be SOLD, at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill,
A Good ENGLISH WAGGON.

Imported in the Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, and to be ſold cheap by
CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,
At their Store in Market-ſtreet,

IRISH *linens, gulix hollands, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, brown linens; dowlas, garlix, Britannias, ſlaxen Ruſſia, ozenbrigs, Ruſſia drabs, diaper tablecloths, damaſk and diaper in pieces, blue and white, and Scots gauze handkerchiefs, Scots gauze lawn aprons, muſlins, calicoes, a variety of printed cottons and chints, printed linens, cotton and ſilk romals, thread and cotton hoſe, worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, long lawns, womens ſhoes, and ſundry other articles.* D

Juſt imported in the Beulah, Captain Gibbon, from London, and to be ſold by
USHER & MITCHELL,
At their ſtore in Water ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Fiſhburn's wharff, very cheap for ready money, or the uſual credit,

AN aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, ſuch as linens, ozenbrigs, callicoes, ſtuffs, hoſiery, haberdaſhery, ſilks, cloths, ſhot, lead, double and ſingle F gunpowder, paper, cambricks and lawns, ſnuff, madder, ground redwood, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

All perſons indebted to Abraham and Robert Uſher, are again requeſted to diſcharge their ballances, and all perſons indebted to Randle Mitchell, are deſired to pay. Tbetf.

Juſt imported in the Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, from London, and to be ſold on very reaſonable terms, for caſh only, by
JOHN SEARSON,
At his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, next door but one to the corner houſe of Market-ſtreet,

AN aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort credit, by
James and Thomas Dundas,
At their ſtore in Second ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, and next Door to the Sign of the Dial,

AN Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

Imported in the ſhip Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, from London, and to be ſold very reaſonable, by
GEORGE CLYMER,
In Water ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet, and next to Mr. Joſeph Wharton's ſtore,

A *LARGE aſſortment of* GOODS, *ſuitable for the ſeaſon.*

Philadelphia, June 5, 1760.

NOW making, and to be ſold, A Quantity of fine Clover and Engliſh Hay. Apply to the Subſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, who will deliver it at the Buyer's Stable Door. WILLIAM BALL.

NOTICE *is hereby given,*

THAT *the orphans court, for the county of Cheſter, will be hereafter held at Cheſter, in the ſaid county, on the third Tueſday in the months of June, September, December, and March.* By order of the judges of the ſaid court,
¶ *HENRY HALE GRAHAM, Clerk.*

RUN *away, on the 30th of laſt Month, from the Subſcriber, a Dutch Servant Boy, named Michael Tomil, about 16 Years of Age ſhort and clumſy, has a very ſour Look and ſhort Hair. Had on when he went away, an Aſh coloured Linſey Jacket, a Homeſpun Shirt, an old Pair of Trowſers, an old Pair of Shoes, tied with Strings, and a Felt Hat. Whoever apprehends him, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, at his Dwelling-houſe, in Douglas Townſhip, in the County of Berks, or ſecures him in any Goal, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by*
DERRICK CLEVER.

LOST,

BETWEEN Coultas's Ferry and Philadelphia, a Silver hilted Sword. Whoever brings it to the New-Printing-Office, ſhall receive a Dollar Reward.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1760.

TO be ſold, by public Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Saturday, the 14th inſtant, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, a large Quantity of Provincial Deerſkins, and ſome few Furrs, including about 50 Pounds of Beaver.

By order of the commiſſioners for Indian affairs.
J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

BY SUBSCRIPTION,

TO be run for, on Wedneſday the 18th of June, inſtant, at the Center-Houſe, near Philadelphia, a Piece of Plate, about FIFTY POUNDS Value. Any Horſe, Mare or Gelding is free to enter for ſaid Plate, and to run the beſt in three Heats, two Miles each Heat. All Horſes, Mares, or Geldings to be ſhewn and entered one Week before the Day of running, at the Indian Queen, in Market ſtreet, and to pay Thirty ſhillings Entrance, or double at the Poſt. ⊕
N. B. *The Deficiency in the Plate to be made good by the Setter-up.*

Philadelphia, June 3 1760.

RUN *away Yeſterday from William Ruſh, Blackſmith, a Servant Man, named Samuel Jones born in England, by Trade a Nailer, but for ſome Time paſt followed Peddling, from Maryland: He is about five Feet ſix Inches high has black buſhy Hair, a down Look and has been lately ſick. Had on when he went away, a dark coloured Cloth Jacket and Breeches, a red under Jacket, Check Shirt, grey Worſted Stockings, old Shoes, and a good Caſtor Hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by* WILLIAM RUSH. ¶

DEſerted from one of the Pennſylvania Companies, about the 20th of May laſt, three Men, the firſt named George Finney, an Iriſhman, about five Feet five Inches high, broad ſet and is very talkative: Had on when he deſerted, a light coloured Coat, Buckſkin Breeches, and a Silver looped Caſtor Hat. David Anderſon, an Engliſhman, about five Feet ten Inches high, has a buſhey Head of Hair, and thin Viſage: Had on blue Regimentals, but may change his Dreſs. The other named John Underhill, an Engliſhman, a thick broad ſet Man, about five Feet nine Inches high, very much pock marked, and limps a little as he walks: Had on all his Regimentals. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Deſerters, or either of them, in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN BRYAN, Captain. ⊕

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 18th of June inſt. at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Walter Dougherty, in Cheſter-town, Kent county, Maryland, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the late dwelling-houſe of Mr. James Smith, of the ſame place, deceaſed, together with the outhouſes belonging thereto, conveniently ſituated for mercantile buſineſs, being near the river, and hath ten very commodious rooms, with fire-places therein, and if any one inclines to follow the baking buſineſs, the ſame are two large ovens built for that purpoſe, in good repair, with rooms over them ſuch houſe quite convenient for ſtoring bread and flour, with many other conveniences too tedious to mention, by
WILLIAM MURRAY, *executor.*

TO be lett, for a term of years, by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, A good griſt-mill, with two bolting cloths, and all other utenſils; all in good order, fit for making merchant flour. Alſo a ſaw mill, both ſituate on a good ſtream of water. Alſo a plantation, with a good dwelling houſe and barn. The above premiſes ſituate in Donegall townſhip, Lancaſter county. For terms apply to JOHN BAYLY.
N. B. To be ſold, by the ſaid John Bayly, a Negro man, of 22 years of age, and a waggon, horſes and mares, fit for both waggon and ſaddle. The above will be lett and ſold on reaſonable terms.

Cheſter, May 31, 1760.

STRAYED or ſtolen, laſt night, out of the paſture, a dark cheſtnut coloured gelding, ſomething better than 15 hands high, has a white ſtripe down his face, turning ſhort over the right noſtril, his mane trimmed, has a ſhort ſwitch tail, no brand remembered, paces faſt, and carries looſe; his near fore foot is ſplit up to the paſtern, twelve years old, and ſpoil all round. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to Cheſter, or to the half-way houſe in Londongrove, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges paid by JOHN HANLEY, or MOSES MONTGOMERY. ¶

STrayed away from the Subſcribers, in Martix Townſhip, near the Mouth of Pequea Creek, Lancaſter County, on the 17th of laſt Month, two Horſes, and a yearling Filley, one of them is a ſorrel Horſe, with his Mane trimmed, has a Wall Eye, and a Blaze down his Face. The other Horſe black, with a Blaze down his Face, one hind Foot white, and branded B on the off Buttock. The Filley is of a roan Colour. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſes, ſo that the Owners may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by GEORGE and JOSEPH REID.
N. B. The black Horſe had a ſmall Bell on. ⊕

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

TWO three ſtory brick houſes. The one a houſe and lot of ground, in Front-ſtreet, over the drawbridge, oppoſite Mr. John Inglis's, the houſe well built, the fronts one brick and an half thick to the top, 16 feet front and 40 feet back, fronting Front and Water ſtreets; the ground clear from any incumberance of ground-rent, except a bar-le;-corn, if required; a good kitchen and pump at the door: The houſe is now let for Thirty-five Pounds, and may be lett for Forty Pounds a year: Now in the tenure of Richard Coles. The other is 20 feet four inches front, on Front-ſtreet, and 32 feet back, with a large two ſtory kitchen, with a ſtone cellar under the kitchen; a large two ſtory ſtable, with a neceſſary houſe and pump; ſubject to a ground rent of Forty Shillings ſterling per year; now in the tenure of Abraham Carpenter, at the ſign of the Highlander, in Front-ſtreet. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be better informed by
⊕ THOMAS BOUDE.

DEſerted on the 31ſt of May, from Capt. Robert Curry's Company, John Kaden, an Iriſhman, about five Feet eight Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, ſomething Pock-marked, has a down Look, and has a great Impediment in his Speech; he formerly wore a Cap, good Felt Hat, good Shoes, and blue Stockings, and a light coloured Coat, but deſerted in his Regimentals, and may probably change his Apparel. Alſo James Hamilton, an Iriſhman, a likely young Fellow, about five Feet nine Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, browniſh Hair, which inclines to curl, pretty much Pock marked, deſerted in his Regimentals, a Cordwainer by Trade, and a good Scholar. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Deſerters in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ROBERT URRY. ⊕

STrayed away on the 20th of laſt Month, from William Aduddle, of Merion Townſhip, Philadelphia County, three Creatures, viz. a ſlim ſorrel Mare, five Years old, 14 Hands high, branded V, ſhe came from Virginia laſt March. Alſo went with her, a very little white Horſe, exceeding fat, very ſhort docked, branded O. And a yearling Mare Colt, with long old white Hair on her Back, Neck and Hips; it is thought the ſorrel Mare will ſeparate from them, and make upwards. Whoever ſecures ſaid Creatures, ſo as the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, or Ten Shillings for each, paid by WILLIAM ADUDDLE, or by WILLIAM STRADELMAN, at the Black Horſe, ſix Miles from Philadelphia. ⅋

Dreſden, March 30. The King of Pruſſia has fixed his Head-quarters at Cloſte-Zelle, within two Miles of this City. The Field Marſhal commonly keeps at Sonneſtein, or Pyrna. The principal Magazine of the Pruſſians is forming at Meiſſen, whither they are removing the Magazine of Fryberg.

Naples, March 18. Some Men of War are to be built here for the Service of Spain.

Ratiſbon, March 31. It is reported there has been a ſharp Skirmiſh in Upper Sileſia, which ended to the Advantage of the Pruſſians.

Vienna, March 26. A Stop is put to Laudohn's Operations in Upper Sileſia by the Severity of the Seaſon.

Lower Sileſia, April 28. Our Apprehenſions of a Viſit from the Auſtrians were but too juſt; they have not only taken Poſt at Ratiſbon, but alſo ſeized a large Magazine of Salt near that Place. We are alſo told that a large Body of Ruſſians having paſſed the Oder, are on the Point of joining the Auſtrians, in order to lay Siege to Neiſs.

Altena, April 3. Several private Letters adviſe, that ſome Swediſh Detachments had begun to raiſe large Contributions on their Friends the Mecklenburghers.

Francfort, April 5. The Allies ſeem to have a Deſign on Gieſſen, but Marſhal Broglio is not at all apprehenſive for that Place, as he can bring 40,000 Men to its Relief, in twice Twenty-four Hours.

Bruſſels, April 5. The Empreſs Queen has required the Abbeys of the Auſtrian Netherlands to raiſe for her as much Money as they can, for which ſhe will pay them five per Cent. It is thought her Majeſty will get by this Means 4,000,000 of Florins.

Nuremberg, March 25. We learn from Prague, that the Clergy of Bohemia are to advance three Millions of Florins, and the Nobility and Gentry as much more for the Empreſs Queen's Service. It is added, that all the Plate, and Gold and Silver Ornaments of the Churches are to be carried to the Mint. Mean while the Country is ſo much impoveriſhed, that many Farms are deſerted, and the Lands lie untilled.

Amſterdam, April 2. Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated January 23, adviſe, that the French Fleet had been worſted by the Engliſh in an Engagement on the Coaſt [no mention is made what Coaſt is meant] whither ſix Ships of War, commanded by Captain Middlemeer, and about 1000 Men have been ſent to protect our Commerce. Theſe Letters add, that the French had bombarded and ruined Madraſs, and could have made themſelves Maſters of it, if their Stores had not failed. [*Utrecht Gazette.*]

Paris, April 4. The French and Swiſs Guards ſet out on the 13th for the Lower Rhine, where we ſhall have an Army of 35,000 Men, commanded by the Count de St. Germain.

Paris, April 5. The Marſhal de Senecterre, charged with the Command of the Troops in the Country of Aulnis, is ſet out for Rochelle, from whence he will make a Tour along the Coaſt of that Province, and give ſuch Orders as he ſhall judge neceſſary for checking the Projects of the Engliſh, in caſe they ſhould think of making any Attempts in that Part.

The King's Ships, the Dragon and Brilliant, are not arrived at Rochfort, as was ſaid, but ſtill remain, with two others, at the Mouth of the Villaine; from whence they would, indeed, have ſailed upwards of three Weeks ago, if ſeven Engliſh Ships had not blocked up the Paſſage.

L O N D O N.

March 14. The Republick of Genoa have given Orders to augment their Land Forces, and equip their Ships of War, with great Expedition; but the Reaſon of the Armament is not known.

March 17. They write from Dantzick, that Peace had been much talked of for ſome time, even at the Court of Peterſburgh; that it was ſaid that the Empreſs Queen was, at the Interpoſition of the Czarina, determined to put a Stop to the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, but that this Talk was all blown over. The Court of Peterſburgh are as averſe to Peace as ever, and have ſent Word to Vienna that their Army would be immediately augmented to 100,000 Men; and that the Plan of Operations, for next Campaign, was finally ſettled.

The grand Expedition Fleet is ready for ſailing, when the Troops are embarked. The Place of Rendezvous is Plymouth.

We are informed that a Company of Miners from Woolwich, with proper Officers, have, on a few Hours Notice, embarked on board the Vanguard, Capt. Swanſton, for Louiſbourg, to deſtroy the Fortifications, and render that Harbour defenceleſs.

March 19. There are Letters from Paris, of the 3d Inſt. which ſay, that as Peace is now out of the Queſtion, two Plans of Operations have been propoſed; that according to one, moſt of the Troops in Britanny are to reinforce thoſe on the Lower Rhine, but that this Plan had been laid aſide; that ſome of the Troops, which had actually begun their March, were countermanded, and were returning to Rochelle and Breſt, the Court having received certain Intelligence, that the Engliſh propoſed to begin their Operations by attacking ſome of the maritime Towns of France; that another Plan had therefore been adopted, by which the Coaſt may be ſecured from the Ravages of the Enemy.

The laſt Letters from Caſſel ſay, that the new Landgrave is raiſing all the Men in his Dominions that are able to bear Arms.

They write from Stockholm, that the Senate have lately received a Kind of Remonſtrance from the Army in Pomerania; repreſenting, that though they have always done their Duty, and are ſtill ready to do all that can be reaſonably expected from them; yet, without large Remittances, and conſiderable Reinforcements, it is very apparent, that inſtead of making Conqueſts, they are in eminent Danger of loſing all that is left of Pomerania, as it is evident that the Pruſſians are meditating a ſpeedy Attack, with ſuperior Forces, and a great Train of Artillery, in order to put an End to the War at once on this Side, as a Meaſure abſolutely neceſſary to their defending themſelves effectually againſt the Ruſſians.

This Day the Thunderer, a fine new Ship, of 74 Guns, will be launched at Woolwich, the Command of which, we hear, will be given to Captain Speke.

Laſt Wedneſday the Draughts from the Regiments in the North, ſet out for Shields to embark for Germany; as did a Draught from the Royal Volunteers. When they were drawn out to be ballotted, four Times the Number offered to go voluntarily.---Such is their Spirit to ſerve their Country.

By a Letter from Berlin we are informed, that the King of Pruſſia has given particular Orders to every Captain in his Forces, to inform the private Men under his Command, that as their behaving the enſuing Campaign with great Reſolution and Bravery, will probably put an End to the War, his Majeſty has taken Care that a ſtrict Eye will be had over every Individual, and that all who act ſo as not to diſgrace the Name of Soldier, ſhall be duly rewarded; and thoſe who *remarkably* diſtinguiſh themſelves, may particularly depend upon his Protection, Encouragement, and Favour, by their being raiſed (according to their Abilities) much above the Rank of common Men.

'Tis now ſaid that two Battalions of the Firſt Regiment, one Battalion of the Second Regiment, and a Battalion of the Third Regiment, making together upwards of 3500 Men, will ſhortly be ſent to Germany, to join the Allied Army, beſides 18,000 other Forces, which will be ſent from England and Ireland,

A Letter from Hamburgh mentions, that in the Lower Luſatia, every Perſon fit to bear Arms (the Nobleſſe not excepted) is forced into the Electorate of Brandenburgh; together with all Horſes, Oxen, and Sheep that can be procured.

March 24. On Saturday laſt a conſiderable Number of Horſes for remounting the Light Cavalry in Germany, went over Weſtminſter Bridge for Gravelend, to be ſhipped on board the Tranſports for Embden.

They write from Stettin, that that City is full of Recruits, who are exerciſed continually; they reckon the Garriſon is 14,000 ſtrong, including the Recruits. Many Houſes have from 20 to 30 Men billetted on them.

According to Letters from Hanover, of the 4th Inſtant, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic had had a long Conference with his Uncle, Prince Ferdinand, which was ſuppoſed to turn on an Expedition, to be headed by the Hereditary Prince either againſt the City of Franckfort, or the Army of the Empire in the Weteravia, but moſt probably againſt the firſt; becauſe by getting Poſſeſſion of that Poſt, they can oblige the French to repaſs the Rhine, and abandon all the Poſts they occupy in the County of Hanau in the Weteravia, and in the Electorate of Triers.

They write from Liege, of the 7th of March, that great Alterations have been made in the political Syſtem of France. When the Negociations for a Peace were firſt broke off, France was to employ only 20 Battalions and 18 Squadrons on the Lower Rhine; but ſhe is now ſending thither 40 Battalions and 52 Squadrons, which will make an Army of 150,000 Men. The People of Liege expected to have been exempted from giving a Paſſage through their Country to theſe Troops, but the French Court has juſt demanded a Paſſage for 13 Battalions and 19 Squadrons.

Letters have been received in Holland from France, intimating that this Army will be divided into three Bodies, the moſt conſiderable of which will be under the Command of the Duke de Broglio, and the ſecond under the Count de St. Germaine, which will act in Concert with the third, the Command of which will probably be given to M. d'Armentieres, or the Chevalier de Muys.

Laſt Wedneſday the firſt Embarkation of the Regiment of Horſe Carabineers was made from Dublin on board the Kildare, Captain M'Cullough, and the Race Horſe, Capt. Norman, on their Way to Germany; they are to be followed immediately by General Honeywood's Horſe, ſeveral other Veſſels being engaged for that Service.

The Hannah, Montgomery, from Philadelphia to Dublin, in going up the River, was run on Shore by the Unſkilfulneſs of the Pilot, and Half her Cargo of Flaxſeed is damaged.

Orders are given for erecting a Scaffold in Weſtminſter Hall, for the Trial of the unfortunate Earl Ferrers, whoſe Trial is fixed for the 16th of April next.

March 26. Yeſterday the Subſcribers to the Eight Millions, to be raiſed by Four per Cent. Annuities for the Service of the preſent Year, paid in their third Payment of Ten per Cent. at the Bank of England.

We hear that 500 *Highlanders were landed from on board ſome Ships in the Downs laſt Wedneſday, who marched for Dover and Folkſtone, in their Way to Portſmouth.*

They write from Paris, that the King is going to appoint Commiſſaries to examine ſeveral Officers, who are ſuſpected to have cauſed the Miſcarriage of their Fleets laſt Year.

They alſo tell us, that ſix of the Men of War at Toulon are ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Aſia.

The General Wall Packet Boat, Lutwyche, is arrived at Falmouth from New-York. In her Paſſage ſhe met with a French Privateer, and after an Engagement of an Hour and a Half, ſhe was taken, and ranſomed for 2500 *l.*

Monday Se'ennight the Tranſports with the Draughts from the North, and thoſe from Colonel Crawford's Regiment of Royal Volunteers, and their Convoy, ſailed from Shields with a fair Wind for Embden.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated March 20.

"*It is aſſured that there is ſomething more upon the Tapis than mere Amuſement, relative to a Peace. The High and Mighty Lords, the States, invited the Miniſters of the Powers at War to a Conference, at which the Miniſters of Great-Britain, France, and Pruſſia aſſiſted, proper Notice of which was ſent to the Miniſter of the Empreſs Queen, who was indiſpoſed, and to the Ambaſſador of Ruſſia, who is in the Country. They are all to meet in a few Days, in order to bring about that ſalutary Work, which the States ſincerely wiſh, and for that they take great Pains. It is ſaid Breda will be the Place appointed to hold the Congreſs, to ſettle the preliminary Articles.*"

The free Gift of 16 *Millions of Livres, which the Clergy in France have conſented to give the French King, amounts to about* 700,000 *l. Sterling.*

March 28. They talk at Naples of raiſing four new Regiments of Infantry, and augmenting thoſe at preſent on Foot. They have lately made a Proof there of 34 Pieces of Cannon, of a new Invention, and 100 more are caſting.

We hear that Prince Ferdinand will open the Campaign as ſoon as the Troops, who lately embarked in the North for Embden, ſhall join his Army.

Wedneſday arrived at Spithead his Majeſty's Ship Æolus, Captain Elliot, and the Brilliant, Captain Logie, with the Marſhal Belleiſle, Terpſichore, and La Blonde, three French Prizes.

We hear that Orders are given to ſend out all the ſmall Ships to look after the French Privateers who infeſt our Coaſts.

Letters from Havelberg, dated March 15, adviſe, that it is reported there, that the Ruſſians are recalled from Pomerania; and that the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias has conſented to a Congreſs to be held at Leipſic.

The following Liſts of the Armies are handed about in Germany.

A L L I E S.

100,000 Engliſh, Hanoverians, Pruſſians, Heſſians, and Brunſwic Forces, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic.
70,000 under the Command of the King of Pruſſia.
40,000 under Prince Henry of Pruſſia.
35,000 under General Fouquet.
16,000 under General Manteuffel.

261,000 Men.

Of the AUSTRIANS, *&c.*

200,000 Auſtrians, and Troops of the Empire.
110,000 French, Saxon, and Wirtemberg Troops.
100,000 Ruſſians.
25,000 Swedes.

435,000 Men.

March 31. Private Letters from Berlin ſay, that his Majeſty propoſes to act immediately, and with the greateſt Vigour. The Terms of Peace mentioned at Vienna are entirely in the Stile of Victory. A proſperous Blow may poſſibly inſpire a little Moderation. Prince Henry has provided Magazines, and every other Requiſite for the next Campaign, with the moſt amazing Diſpatch and Vivacity.

Private Letters from Berlin adviſe, that moſt of the foreign Miniſters were preparing to leave that Place, as alſo ſeveral of the principal Inhabitants, who were greatly alarmed at the Royal Family's going to Magdebourg.

According to Letters from Hamburgh of the 21ſt Inſt. 30,000 Ruſſians are to form the Siege of Colberg, under the Command of Gen. Fermor, early in the Spring, whilſt Marſhal Soltikoff enters the Lower Sileſia, at the Head of 50,000 Men, and a Corps of Reſerve of 35,000 Men are to remain on the Banks of the Viſtula, to act occaſionally.

According to ſome Letters by the laſt Mail, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick is to command a flying Camp of 20,000 Men, and will direct his Operations againſt the Army of the Empire.

A Letter from Paris, dated March 21, ſays, "We are all full of the Peace that is upon the Point of being concluded between our Court and that of England. The Propoſals made by England are not publickly known; but they are ſaid to be juſt and reaſonable; ſo that when the Congreſs is begun, the Negociations will not be tedious. Some Members of the Council, who are ſuſpected of being in the Auſtrian Intereſt, do their utmoſt to protract the War; but the true Friends of France inſiſt on the Neceſſity of putting an End to it as ſoon as poſſible. France is almoſt reduced to a State worthy of Compaſſion; without Money and without Reſources it is impoſſible for her to hold out. The Duke de Broglio writes for Money in the moſt preſſing Manner, and we can ſend him none in leſs than ten or twelve Days; too long a Delay for a General whoſe chief Buſineſs is to ſeize every favourable Moment as it offers."

The Maſter of a Ship arrived laſt Friday from Bremen brings Advice, that on the 22d Inſtant, when he was coming out of the River Weſer, nine large Engliſh Tranſports, with Britiſh Infantry on board, arrived there from the North of England.

A Draught, conſiſting of 175 Men, from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, embarked on Friday laſt at Woolwich for Germany.

Friday Morning two more Regiments of Dragoons marched for Graveſend to embark for Germany.

On Saturday the Court-martial having finiſhed examining the Witneſſes in Favour of Lord George Sackville, his Lordſhip deſired the Favour of the Court to adjourn till Wedneſday; on which the Court was cleared, and they conſented to his Lordſhip's Requeſt; when his Lordſhip will point out the Defence of his Charge, and enforce the Validity of his own Defence; after which the judge Advocate will ſum up the whole Evidence, and give a Charge to the General Officers who compoſe that Board, in order for their Determination to be laid before his Majeſty.

The Tyrrel, Gill, from the Coaſt of Africa, but laſt from Antigua, to Liverpool, with Sugars, Teeth, and Gold Duſt, was taken by a Bayonne Privateer, and carried into St. Jean de Luz; ſhe is ſaid to be worth 100,000 *l.*

A Xebeque of 20 Guns, from London, laſt from Gibraltar, was taken off Sardinia by two French Frigates.

There is a Report that the Duke de Broglio had attacked Prince Ferdinand's Army, and had been repulſed with conſiderable Loſs.

Alſo that on the 10th of March, Prince Henry marched with 30,000 Men to attack the Ruſſians.

Thurſday the Fame and Achilles Men of War ſailed from Plymouth for Louiſbourg, who have on board a Company of Miners to deſtroy the Fortifications of that Place.

[*For more London News, &c. return to the Second Page.*]

TO be ſold, by way of public vendue, on Saturday, the ſeventh day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Stilwaggon, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, ſix lots of ground, each containing 20 feet front on Front-ſtreet continued, and 84 feet in depth, ſituate near the bridge known by the name of Pool's bridge, ſubject to a ground rent of Two ſhillings and Six pence currency per foot per annum. There are good foundations of ſtone ſunk for a houſe on each of the lots. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, at the place of ſale, and at the owners, ELEANOR CLIFTON, ELIZABETH CLIFTON, and WILLIAM CLIFTON, execut.

N. B. All arrears of rent will be paid off until the day of ſale.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1760.

THE RICHMOND COMPANY are deſired to take Notice, that, purſuant to a Law of this Province, they are to meet at the Court-Houſe, in Philadelphia, on the ſecond Monday in June next, in order to chooſe four Managers, and a Treaſurer.

N. B. They are requeſted to meet at 3 o' Clock, P. M.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold by

WOODHAM *and* YOUNG,

At their ſtore, in Water ſtreet, near Market ſtreet, next door to Mr. Samuel M'Call, ſenior, and where Henry and Woodham kept ſtore,

A VERY *large variety of European and Eaſt India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, conſiſting of a compleat aſſortment of linen drapery, woollen drapery hoſiery, ironmongery, and cutlery, &c. &c. &c.*

*** *Whereas the partnerſhip between Henry and Woodham is diſſolved, all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to Charles Woodham, at his ſtore as above, he being impowered to receive the ſame. And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip, are alſo deſired to bring in their Accounts.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

June 12, 1760. NUMB. 1642.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the HONOURABLE
Brigadier General MONCKTON,
Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Southern Diſtrict of North-America.

WHEREAS a Quantity of Forage is wanted for the Army to the Weſtward, I do hereby give Notice, that the following Prices will be paid, in ready Money, at the different Poſts, for all the Oats, or Spelts, delivered on or before the firſt Day of *Auguſt* next.

For Oats or Spelts, delivered at *Carliſle*, *Two Shillings and Six-pence per* Buſhel.

At *Bedford*, *Seven Shillings per* Ditto.

At *Ligonier*, *Fourteen Shillings per* Ditto.

At *Pittſburgh*, *Nineteen Shillings per* Ditto.

For *Indian* Corn, delivered at *Redſtone-Creek*, *Fifteen Shillings*, *Virginia* Money, *per* Buſhel, to be paid by Mr. *Thomas Walker*, at *Winchester*, upon a Certificate from the Perſons appointed to receive it.

By Order of the Honourable BRIGADIER GENERAL
ROBERT MONCKTON,
Commanding His MAJESTY's *Forces in the Southern Diſtrict of* North-America.

WHEREAS a Number of Waggons are wanted to tranſport Stores, Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries, to *Lancaſter*, *Carliſle*, *Fort Bedford*, *Fort Ligonier*, and *Pittſburgh*; Theſe are to give Notice to ſuch who are willing to engage in the Service, that the Prices of Carriages will be paid as follows.

From *Philadelphia* to *Lancaſter*, *Three Shillings and Six-pence per* Hundred, Groſs Weight.

From *Lancaſter* to *Carliſle*, *Four Shillings per* Ditto.

From *Carliſle* to *Fort Bedford*, *Seventeen Shillings and Six-pence per* Ditto.

From *Bedford* to *Ligonier* (50 Miles) *Fifteen Shillings per* Ditto; beſides 13 Buſhels of Oats, and Proviſions for the Drivers.

From *Ligonier* to *Pittſburgh* (50 Miles) *Fifteen Shillings per* Ditto; beſides 11 Buſhels of Oats, and Proviſions for the Drivers.

The Ferriage, over *Saſquehanna*, will be paid for ſuch Waggons as are loaded for the King; and no Ferriage will be paid for any others.

The Waggons or Horſes taken or deſtroyed by the Enemy to be paid for, upon producing proper Certificates, ſigned by the Commanding Officer of the next Poſt where the Accident may happen.

One Waggon-maſter will be appointed to every Twenty-five Waggons.

The Waggons, going upon the above Conditions, will be paid, at their Return to *Carliſle*, by *John Byers*, Eſq; or at *York* by Mr. *Robert M'Pherſon*.

And it is expected, that all thoſe who may engage in this Service, will take eſpecial Care to produce and deliver, to the above Managers, proper and ſufficient Certificates, from the Perſons appointed, at the ſeveral Stages, to receive their Loading, ſpecifying the Condition and Groſs Weight of the Stores or Proviſions by them delivered and received.

WILLIAM PLUMSTED, DAVID FRANKS, } Contractors for the Crown.

ANY Perſons who underſtand Grubbing and Clearing of Low Grounds and Cripple, and are deſirous of Employment, may receive the higheſt Wages given for ſuch Work, by applying to
JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

JUST imported, and to be ſold by JOSEPH HILLBORN, a neat Aſſortment of Walnut and Mahogony Frame SCONCE and other LOOKING-GLASSES, from Twenty Shillings to Six Pounds apiece.

VIENNA, March 1.

IN order to facilitate, as much as poſſible, the raiſing the Loan which is propoſed to be made upon Hungary, at an Intereſt of Six per Cent. this Court follows the Example of that of France, and accepts of Plate in Payment of the Subſcription; in Conſequence of which a great Quantity has already been brought in, and immediately ſent to the Mint to be coined.

Great Glogau, Feb. 27. Capt. Roſencrantz, at the Head of 100 of Werner's Huſſars, has routed a Party of Coſſacks in the Neighbourhood of Frauſtadt, killing nine of them, and making 13 Priſoners, in which Number was their Commander. M. de Roſencrantz purſued the reſt of the Party to the Gates of Liſſa, without any other Loſs than that of one of his Huſſars, who was mortally wounded. Since this the Ruſſian Light Troops have left the Borders of the Oder.

Hamburgh, March 7. The Ruſſian Light Troops continue to make Incurſions in the Dominions of Pruſſia, and particularly in Sileſia, from whence Gen. Tottleben, who commands them, has ſent great Quantities of Proviſions and Forage to the Ruſſian Army. On the other Hand, he takes Care to prevent the ſending of Proviſions and Forage from Poland into Sileſia for the Account of the Pruſſians. He likewiſe makes ſtrict Search into all Carriages, to ſee if any Rubles are to be found going to Berlin, Breſlau, and elſewhere, to be diminiſhed in Value, and ſeizes them if they are diſcovered; and all the new Money of Pruſſia is confiſcated, as being cried down by Order of the Court of Vienna.

Aix-la-Chapelle, March 5. Yeſterday Morning the Magiſtrates being aſſembled in the Town-houſe, the Place was ſuddenly inveſted by the French Grenadiers, where they were all made Priſoners, and their Liberty is to be purchaſed by paying down 70,000 Florins, excluſive of all that we have already paid to Roman Months, Contingencies to the Army of the Empire, and a Variety of other Funds, for the Support of this unnatural War, which will infallibly exhauſt Germany.

Hanover, March 7. The Pruſſians have evacuated the City and Country of Hildeſheim; but two Regiments of our Cavalry have ſince entered that Biſhopric.

Leipſic, Feb. 17. The Ravage occaſioned by Sickneſs at Torgau, Dreſden and Freyberg, encreaſes daily. In Torgau alone near 3500 Soldiers are confined by the Diſeaſe, and ſeveral of the Houſes of the Inhabitants are almoſt unpeopled. In about three Days the Diſeaſe changes to Madneſs, and about the fifth or ſixth Day the Patient is carried off.

Hague, March 11. The French have made a Shew of attacking the Chain, in the Front of the Quarters of that Part of the Allied Army cantoned in the Country of Heſſe, with a Body of 4 or 5000 Men, but without any Succeſs. It was on the 29th of laſt Month that one Body came to Marpourg, and took away two Hoſtages; they broke the Gates of the Town, but were forced to abandon it, by the Fire of the Caſtle, from whence ſome Huſſars purſued them, and took ſeveral Priſoners. They appeared likewiſe before Hombourg, Alsfeldt, and Hertzberg, but did not venture to attack them: So that their Expedition proved ineffectual. By Letters from Saxony, of the 4th Inſtant, every Thing remained quiet in thoſe Parts. [*Gaz.*]

Vienna, March 8. Our Enemies in Saxony are beginning to draw in all their advanced Poſts. They have already removed their Magazines from Freyberg and Chemnitz, and have abandoned Naumbourg. The Prince de Lowenſtein is endeavouring to make them quit Gorlitz. Marſhal Daun is of Opinion that the King of Pruſſia's firſt Operations will be directed againſt Dreſden; therefore he has redoubled his Precautions.

Prague, March 10. General Laudohn is gone into the Upper Sileſia. The Troops which are to form his Army are leaving their Quarters, and will be aſſembled immediately. The Enemies are tranſporting their Magazines from Neiſs and Coſel to Breſlau; and it is thought they will have an intrenched Camp under the Walls of that Capital.

Wartzbourg, March 11. Erfurth has been ſurprized again, and the Pruſſians carried off from thence laſt Thurſday twelve Hoſtages.

Dunkirk, March 12. The Loſs of the brave Thurot, whom our Town has in a Manner adopted, afflicts us much; but is not irreparable. Capt. Delille, one of our Townſmen (who took the Thames Turkeyman) has proclaimed himſelf his Succeſſor.

Bruſſels, March 14. They have received Orders at Toulon to build Stocks there with Free-ſtone, and upon Piles, for the Conſtruction of Men of War of the firſt Rate.

Berlin, March 13. The Queen and Princes and Princeſſes of the Royal Family are to ſet out for Magdeburgh about the Middle of next Week, but moſt of the Miniſters will remain here.

Hague, March 18. The Engliſh, French, and Pruſſian Miniſters have each had a ſeparate Conference this Morning with the Deputies of the Aſſembly of the States General.

Hague, March 20. The Miniſters who reſide here on the Parts of the Kings of France, England, and Pruſſia, diſpatched the Day before Yeſterday, each of them an Expreſs to their reſpective Courts; and it is preſumed they carry ſome new Propoſitions of Peace.

In the mean time, we have Advice from the Witeravia, that a large Body of French Troops, with a conſiderable Train of Artillery, was advancing towards the Country of Fulda, in order to diſlodge ſome Poſts which the Allies have there. We are impatient to hear whether this Attempt will ſucceed better than that they lately undertook againſt Marpourg, &c.

Hague, March 22. Some private Letters mention, in a confuſed Manner, an Advantage gained by the Pruſſians in Saxony. The great Courts have condeſcended to propoſe a Congreſs at Leipſic. The Courts of London and Berlin offer one at Breda. Some People ſay, that the Peace will be made without any Congreſs at all; and others, that all Offers have been rejected at Vienna, unleſs Saxony is evacuated, and Sileſia reſtored.

Bruſſels, March 13. The States of Luxembourg are raiſing 1500 Recruits, to be preſented by Way of Free Gift to the Empreſs Queen.

Hilleſheim, March 9. After much Trouble and Expence we have, at laſt, got together the 2500 Recruits which the Allied Army has compelled this Biſhopric to furniſh.

Paris, March 10. We are amuſed here with the Story of a Declaration from the Court of Spain concerning the Iſland of St. Domingo; and are likewiſe told, that his Catholic Majeſty demands Forty Millions of Livres, which the late Queen ſent over to England; but on what Account ſhe remitted ſuch a Sum thither, we don't yet hear.

Francfort, on the Oder, March 13. Several Corps of Light Troops have been ſent into the Territories of Poland, to obſerve the Motions of the Ruſſians.

Leipſic, March 12. Every Day brings us Shoals of Deſerters, moſt of whom enliſt with the Pruſſians.

Heſſe-Caſſel, March 10. The Inhabitants of the County of Hanau are reduced to the loweſt Ebb, by the exceſſive large Contributions the French have raiſed there lately; they not only were obliged to part with their Money, but theſe Barbarians likewiſe ſequeſtrated their beſt moveable Effects, carried them away, and took with them twelve of the principal Merchants Hoſtages.

Brunſwic, March 14. This Place was never ſo full of Troops; beſides our regular Garriſon, which conſiſts of 2500 Infantry, we have 600 Dragoons, 500 Huſſars, two Companies of Hunters, and a great Number of Recruits to complete our national Regiments, who are training up to the Uſe of Arms; the Whole have received Orders to keep themſelves in Readineſs to march. Two hundred Auſtrian Huſſars, who were brought Priſoners from Magdeburgh, have entered into our Service.

Hamburgh, March 21. Letters from Dantzic intimate, that the Poliſh Senators had expreſſed ſome Uneaſineſs to the King on Account of the great Number of Ruſſian Troops aſſembling upon the Territories of their Republic, but that his Majeſty had made them perfectly eaſy as to the Intentions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Roſtock, March 16. It is thought, that after the taking of Colberg, the Ruſſians and Swedes will join before Stettin.

Vienna, March 19. We have Advice, that on the 15th Gen. Laudohn ſurprized the Town of Neuſtadt, four Miles from Neiſs. [The Pruſſian Account ſays, that they had 35 killed on this Occaſion, and 72 wounded, including two Captains and three Lieutenants, and 40 taken Priſoners, ſo that their whole Loſs, including a few that are miſſing, may amount to 170 Men; that the Auſtrians buried next Day 300, and that it was ſaid their Wounded amounted to 500, and the Priſoners taken from them conſiſted of a Captain, a Lieutenant, and 25 Troopers.]

Hamburgh, March 25. The Allies have drawn few or no Recruits, during the preſent War, from the Diſtricts of Bremen, Wohorde, Lauden, Hadeler, Keding, and Wurſten. It has, however, been thought reaſonable that they ſhould furniſh a certain Number. But the Inhabitants, not content with Remonſtrances, ſhot two recruiting Officers dead on the Spot; after which the Murderers fled to Bremen. Notice of this being ſent to the Allied Army, a Detachment was ſent to that Town to demand the Murderers; and as it was known that 6000 Peaſants had aſſembled, a large Body of Hunters and Huſſars was at the ſame time ſent againſt them, and it is ſaid that thoſe Troops have already raiſed near 3000 Recruits in the Dutchy of Bremen, without meeting with any Oppoſition from theſe Peaſants.

Magdeburgh, March 25. Advice has been received that the Auſtrians had made a freſh Attempt upon Torgau, but were ſoon obliged to relinquiſh the Enterprize; for when they came within View of the Town, they found five Battalions of our beſt Troops without Side, ready to receive them. They retreated, and were purſued by ſome Cavalry, under the Prince of Anhalt-Bernbourg, and General Tettenborn, who had ſeveral Skirmiſhes with them, in which the Auſtrians loſt a great many Men.

Leipſic, March 20. We have received Advice, that ſince the Auſtrians made themſelves Maſters of the Poſt of Neuſtadt, near Neiſs, General Laudohn has ſent large Parties into the Principality of Grotkau, which were raiſing heavy Contributions there, both in Men and Money.

General Luſzinſky thought proper to quit Zeitz the Day after he took it, having received Advice that ſome Pruſſian Troops were advancing to take their Revenge of ſome of the advanced Poſts of the Army of the Empire.

Francfort, March 27. It was on the 17th that the Allies put themſelves in Motion. Next Day the Hunters appeared before Fulda, with ſome Pieces of Cannon, and were ſoon followed by the whole Body, conſiſting of between 6 and 7000 Men, under the Generals Hulſen and Luckner. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic had ſet out before with 8000 Men, and 40 Pieces of Cannon, for Franconia. The Corps which his Serene Highneſs left at Fulda to ſecure his Retreat, marched on the 19th to Neuhoff, where the Reſiſtance they met with from the French, terminated their Incurſion. They came back to Fulda, and inſiſted on a Ranſom for that defenceleſs City and Country. The Generals Hulſen and Luckner had on the 18th put a Seal on the public Records, and ſearched the Cellars and Icehouſes, for Arms and Uniforms. The Regency were ordered to ſend four Hoſtages to Caſſel, to pay in 24 Hours, under Pain of military Execution, 10,000 Florins, and 40,000 more as a Compenſation for the Damage done by the French at Marpourg and Hanau.

The 19th and 20th were employed in collecting the Money. But as the Enemy would not accept of Bills of Exchange on Francfort, the military Excution began. Although every one honeſtly brought all the Money he had, they had got only 36,000 Florins by the 22d. The impreſt Recruits whom they had aſſembled, amounted on the 23d to about 1000, and among theſe were Men of 60, and Boys of 12. The Regency have promiſed to pay 100,000 Florins monthly, till the Whole be diſcharged; but it will be impoſſible for them to keep their Promiſe.

Dreſden, March 4. The Poſition which Marſhal Daun has taken ſeems to embarraſs the King of Pruſſia, who endeavours to draw him out of it by ſeveral Motions as if he would march towards Bohemia; but his Majeſty has an Adverſary to deal with who will not eaſily be moved. His Pruſſian Majeſty has ſent the greateſt Part of his Forces towards our Left Wing, but all our Poſts are well defended by Artillery. Yeſterday we ſecured a Spy, and it appears by the Letters that were found upon him, that his Buſineſs was to burn our Magazines.

Paris, April 4. Several General Officers and others daily ſet out for the Army. Whilſt all Things are preparing for opening a Campaign, which, in every Body's Opinion, muſt terminate the moſt cruel and moſt ruinous War of this Century, Endeavours are uſed at the Hague to

…it the dismal Effects of it. How great so ever the …rations in the Ports of England may be, and what- … Advantages she gained last Year, that Crown does …t seem to be the most backward to come to an Accommodation; in general, all the belligerant Powers express a great Desire for Peace. Nothing is wanting but to find Means and Expedients to content them all; this is the Gordian Knot. Whoever can hit upon a Method to loose this Knot, will certainly be recorded in the Annals of our Age with as must Lustre as those who have reaped Laurels at the Head of Armies.

Glasgow, March 10. The Master of a Vessel arrived at Greenock on Friday last from the Isle of Coll, wrote to a Gentleman here, by the Greenock Post, that about the 28th of last Month, a Ship belonging to Londonderry, laden with Flax-seed, was wrecked upon the Isle of Tiry, which is within two Miles of Coll: She happened to be taken off the West of Ireland by Thurot, who put ten Men on board her; two of which were drowned when the Ship struck on the Shore of Tiry, and the remaining Eight are now on that Island; the Ship is lost, but Part of the Cargo will be saved.

LONDON.

March 21. The Jupiter, Ball, from New-York, is arrived at Dover in five Weeks and three Days, having lost her Mizen-mast, some of her Guns and Boats, and in great Distress.

March 24. There is Advice received, that seven Privateers, chiefly small, are sailed from Dunkirk, and seven Cutters from Calais; also that two Privateers of 24 nine Pounders, and 380 Men, sailed from St. Maloes the 7th Instant.

About 14 Days ago a Boat from Jersey was at St. Maloes, at which Time twelve Privateers were out from thence upon a Cruize, and several others would be ready to put to Sea in about three Weeks.

The Hopewell, Everson, from New-York, arrived in the Downs, in a hard Gale of Wind, about three Weeks ago, lost all her Quarter-rails on both Sides, Tiller broke, Long-boat staved, and two Men washed overboard and drowned.

According to Letters from Hamburgh, of the 9th Instant, the Prussian brown Hussars, with three Battalions of Infantry, had advanced to Fraudstadt in Poland, and had chastised the Jews there, for buying the Plunder from the Russian Cassocks, which they had taken from the Prussian Subjects.

March 26. We hear from Constantinople, that the Grand Vizir having discovered great Caballings, tending to stir up a general Insurrection, had seized the Ringleaders, put some of them to Death, sent others to the Galleys, and banished others for Life.

March 28. Private Letters from the Hague say, that the Most Christian King having secretly consulted a great Minister, long in Disgrace, on the present Situation of Affairs, he had honestly answered, that nothing but an immediate and lasting Peace could save France. It is said his Opinion had such Weight, that Expresses have been dispatched to Petersburgh, Vienna, and Stockholm.

Letters from Madrid advise, that there is still great Caballing at that Court, where those of London and Versailles both have their Friends. The latter leave no Stone unturned to bring the Marquis della Ensenada again into the Ministry, in order to bring about a Change in the present System of the Spanish Court; and with the same View they pay their Court very assiduously to the Queen. The English Minister, on the other Hand, is indefatigable in his Endeavours to defeat these Projects. Mr. Wall, the Prime Minister, though he receives terrible Shocks, stedfastly maintains, that it is the Interest of Spain to observe a Neutrality in the present War, and he is supported in this by some of the Grandees of the Kingdom.

March 31. The Dolphin, from New-York to Newry, is taken by a French Privateer, and sent into Bayonne.

A Letter from Stockholm, of the 9th of March, says, "Nothing has been talked of for some Time but a vigorous Prosecution of the War. Six or seven thousand old Troops had received Orders to be ready to embark for Pomerania: And they were to be quickly followed by some Regiments, in order to augment the Army to 22,000 effective Men. These Measures gave Reason to think that a vigorous Push would be made this Season; but an unexpected Event has disconcerted our Plan of Operations. One of the principal Senators, and chief Support of the Party, has been gained over by the Court, who by that Means has gained the Ascendant. The Republican Party are all in a Ferment on this Occasion: And if Things continue on the present Footing, there is Ground to believe that our Army will do very little: They even talk of recalling the Commander in Chief, and that another may be put in that shall be more at the Disposal of the Court.

April 2. By Advices from the Upper Silesia we learn, that the Prussian Troops that were posted in that Country under the Command of Lieutenant-General Goltze, have retired as far as Neiss; that their Rear Guard skirmished all the Way with the Van of the Corps under General Laudohn, in which Skirmishes the Austrians had above 400 Men killed, and 500 wounded; on the Prussian Side only 35 were killed, and 72 wounded. Some Prisoners were made by each Party, and the Austrians picked up 5 Baggage Waggons, and 18 loaded with Flour and Oats.

It is said the true Reason for the King of Prussia's calling in all the Commissions he had granted to Privateers, is, that some of them have behaved in a very irregular Manner towards the Vessels of neutral Powers; in particular, they took two Ragusian Ships; and as the Republic of Ragusa is under the Protection of the Grand Seignior, his Prussian Majesty has ordered full Satisfaction to be made for these two Captures.

April 4. By Letters from Paris we learn, that the Marquis Desgouttes, who commanded the French Squadron at Cape Breton when taken by the English, has been degraded from his Rank of Nobility, his Patent being burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, and condemned to 21 Years Imprisonment.

We hear two Battalions of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, one Battalion of the 2d Regiment, and one Battalion of the 3d Regiment, are to go on the new intended Expedition.

Private Letters from Francfort say, that the Hereditary Prince keeps them in continual Motion; that they are alarmed with Apprehensions of Mutinies in their German Corps; and that they were under no small Dread of seeing the Army of the Empire put between two Fires, and several German Princes compelled to conclude a Neutrality. The new Landgrave of Hesse has actually compleated his new Levy of 6000 Men, and could have raised 8000.

They write from Geneva, that they are in great Expectation there of a speedy Peace, having received large Commissions from Bourdeaux, Rochelle, and other Towns of France, for Goods in the Clock and Jewelling Way for the West India Trade, which had been totally stopped for some Time.

And from Hamburgh they write, that the principal Merchants of that Town have begun to revive some Branches of Trade, which have been interrupted by the War.

Yesterday a great Number of Horses, to remount the Cavalry in Germany, were sent to Gravesend, to embark there for Embden.

The Mortar and Thunder Bombs are made Sloops of War, for scouring the Channel of French Privateers; they carry 24 6-Pounders, and 14 Swivels.

The Dragon, Hendrick, from Maryland to London, is taken by a St. Malo Privateer, and ransomed for 2000l. She is since arrived in the Downs.

Letters by Wednesday's Flanders Mail insinuate, that the French Army under the Duke de Broglio was very backward in taking the Field, being in want of all Necessaries, and that the Officers had some Difficulty to keep the Soldiers in Subjection, the Consequences of which, it is imagined, will prove fatal in the End.

On Tuesday was sent into Plymouth by the Antelope Man of War, the Villegenie Privateer, of St. Maloes, of 14 Guns and 60 Men, commanded by Captain Chateaubrian.

The Antelope Man of War has taken up the Crew belonging to the Mary, Ogilvey, of and for London from Antigua, with 150 Hogsheads of Sugar, which Ship foundered 70 Leagues to the Westward of Scilly.

The Speedwell, Barnard, from Virginia for London, was taken 100 Leagues to the Westward of Ireland, by the Pallas Privateer of Bayonne, and retaken the 11th ult. by the Tyger, Burrows, from Liverpool to Jamaica, in Lat. 45. Long. 10. and brought into Liverpool.

They write from Paris, that the Court had despaired for some Time of engaging Spain to join with them in the War; but that they had resolved to renew their Application for that Purpose, on being informed of the Violation of the Law of Nations, by an English Man of War, which pursued a French Ship under the Cannon of Carthagena, though the Castle fired on her.

A few Days ago, were carried into the Warren at Woolwich, the Bells of the Cathedral Church at Quebec.

Yesterday's Mail from Flanders brings a long Letter from Leipsic: In which, according to Custom, his Prussian Majesty's Behaviour in the Electorate of Saxony is represented in the most odious Light.

Several Men of War are under sailing Orders for the Bay, to replace the Ships in Admiral Boscawen's Squadron, in the Room of those that are expected home to refit, and others that are already returned.

Early Yesterday Morning a Regiment of Carabiniers marched through the City, in their Way to Gravesend, where they are to embark for Germany. They were to have been reviewed by his Majesty, but were suddenly ordered away to their Destination.

Gosport, March 31. Yesterday Afternoon we had the pleasing Sight of the Marshal Belleisle, and the two French Frigates, sailing into the Harbour. Over the French Pendant of each, was hoisted the English, and the same over their Ensigns, which made a pretty Appearance.

Portsmouth, April 1. The Devonshire, Captain Darby, the Swiftsure, Sir Thomas Stanhope, the Montague, Capt. Rowley, and Rochester, Captain Burnet, are ordered to America.

All the Men of War of 70, 80, and 90 Guns, are ordered to be got ready for Sea with the utmost Expedition.

LONDON.

April 5. Wednesday expresses were dispatched from the Admiralty-office to Portsmouth and Plymouth, to order, as it is said, an immediate Rendezvous of the Fleet intended for the Grand Expedition.

April 7. Yesterday the Honourable General Howard, General Waldegrave, Lord Hinchinbrook, Lord Downe, and several other Officers, set out for Germany.

Several Ships in the River are now taking in Goods for Petersburgh and Riga, by which it is thought the Trade to Russia is re-established by some Agreement between our Court and that of Russia.

This Day Se'nnight three Troops of Colonel Dejean's Regiment of Horse marched from Chester to Namptwich, on their Way to embark for Germany, and the next Day the remaining three Troops took the same Route: They were all in high Spirits, and expressed a great Desire of facing the Enemy.

April 9. The Le Providence, of St. Maloes, a Privateer of 4 Guns, and 27 Men, that was taken off the Lizard, and sent into Falmouth some Days ago, was taken by the Lynn Man of War, Captain Walter Stirling.

It is said that there is a Talk of making a strict Examination in a Court of Judicature, into the Truth of some Evidences given at a certain Trial.

An additional Guard of two Men are added to the former Number appointed over a certain Officer.

April 11. The Vengeance Frigate has brought into Plymouth the Count de Nancy Privateer, of St. Maloes, of four Guns, and 39 Men.

Last Tuesday arrived at Cowes the Chance, Smith, from South-Carolina for Cowes, in seven Weeks. She does not bring any News later than what has been in the public Papers, except that she was chased by a French Privateer Brigantine, in the Channel, which she had the Pleasure of seeing afterwards taken by one of our Frigates, which, in all Probability, saved Captain Smith from being taken by her.

This Morning the Honourable Marquis of Granby, accompanied by Colonel Pitt, and several other Officers, set out for Harwich, to embark for Germany.

April 12. A large Quantity of Cloathing is sent to North America, for the Use of his Majesty's Troops on that Station.

April 15. The French Court has, according to a Letter from Paris, again ordered the levying the Tax upon Eggs, Butter, and Cheese.

And the same Edict orders a Tax to be levied on all tame and wild Fowl, that shall be sent by Way of Present, and the same Duty to be paid for Wines sent to private People as is now paid by Merchants.

Admiralty Office, April 10. In the Course of a few Days last past, Advices have been received here, of the following Privateers of the Enemy having been taken or destroyed.

The Chevalier Barro, of Bayonne, having 20 Guns, and 146 Men; taken the 25th of March, to the Westward, by His Majesty's Ship the Repulse.

A Shallop Privateer of 6 Guns, drove on shore by two Cutters, the 27th of March, near Calais, where she bilged.

The Providence of St. Malo, having 4 Guns, and 35 Men, taken the 1st of April, in the Channel, by his Majesty's Ship the Lynn.

A Schooner Privateer, having 4 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, and 38 Men; taken the 3d of April, off Plymouth, by His Majesty's Ship the Rochester.

A Lugsail Privateer, with 26 Men, taken the 5th of April, off the Start, by the Peggy Sloop.

The Villegenie Privateer, of St. Maloes, having twelve Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns; taken the 5th of April, off the Lizard, by His Majesty's Ship the Antelope.

The Chauve-Souris, of Cherbourg, with 17 Men, taken the 6th of April, off the Isle of Wight, by His Majesty's Ship the Kingston.

A small Brig Privateer; taken the 6th of April, off the Berry Head, by His Majesty's Ships Vengeance and Mercury.

The Mercury of Rochelle, having 10 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and 90 Men; taken the 6th of April, between Portland and Torbay, by the Carcass Sloop.

A Lugsail Privateer, of the Isle of Brehat, having two Carriage and 4 Swivel Guns, and 24 Men; taken the 6th of April, off Portland, by His Majesty's Ship the Launceston.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 8.

'King Stanislaus having wrote a Letter to the King of 'Great-Britain, making him an Offer of the City of Nan- 'cy to hold the Congress in, his Britannic Majesty re- 'turned him an Answer to the following Effect. "I have "a due Sense of your Majesty's obliging Offer of your "City of Nancy for holding a Congress in, in case the "Powers at War should be inclined to put a Stop to the "Effusion of human Blood. I should be extremely glad "that the Negotiations so much to be desired, were car- "ried on under your Majesty's Eye; but as the City of "Nancy is not conveniently situated for all the Powers "who are interested in the great Work of a Peace, I can "only thank your Majesty for the obliging Offer of your "good Offices, and of the City of Nancy for the Seat of "the Negotiation."

This Letter, and the Declaration which the French Ambassador delivered last Wednesday to the States General, in the Name of the King his Master, revive our Hopes, that the Congress may be held at Breda. The French Declaration was, in Substance, as follows.

"That his Most Christian Majesty was highly sensible of the Offer their High Mightinesses had made of the Town of Breda for holding the Congress: That his Majesty, to give a fresh Proof of his sincere Desire to encrease the good Harmony that subsisted between him and their High Mightinesses, accepted their gracious Offer with Pleasure; but as he could do nothing without the Consent of his high Allies, it behoved him to wait for their Answer, which could not fail to be favourable, if nothing but the Place for holding the Congress remained to be settled."

A Letter from the Hague, of the 11th Instant, says, that since the delivering of the aforesaid Declaration, Bills on Saxony, and particularly Leipsic, which two Months before no Body would take but at 50 per Cent. Discount, had rose 29 per Cent.

The same Letters tell us, that General Yorke had delivered, on the preceding Tuesday, the King his Master's Answer to the Offer made by the States General of the Town of Breda for holding the Congress; which Answer imported, 'That the 'King his Master thanked their High Mightinesses for the sin- 'cere Desire they express to put an End to the Ravages of 'War, which carry Desolation all over Europe; that he readily 'accepted their gracious Offer, and would be extremely pleas- 'ed, from his high Regard and invariable Friendship for their 'High Mightinesses, that all the other Powers at War would 'likewise accept it.' Notwithstanding this Answer, the People of Holland are afraid that the Courts of Vienna and Petersburgh will want the Congress to be held in some Place out of the Territory of the Republick.

Letters from Berlin, of the 4th Inst. import, that the King of Prussia having nothing more at Heart than the Welfare of his Subjects, has granted Protections and great Encouragement to all Carpenters, Bricklayers, &c. who will go and rebuild the Towns of Hernstadt and Guhra in Silesia, for which his Prussian Majesty has allowed proper Materials. These Towns were burnt down last Autumn by the savage Cossacks.

Letters from Cologn say, that Recruits daily arrive in Germany, from the Provinces of France, to complete the 115 Battalions that are at present in the Empire; that Want makes the People enlist; but that the Army this Year will be chiefly a large Assembly of Boys.

If we may credit the same Letters, Prince Henry of Prussia's Indisposition is more in his Mind, than in his Body.

Dublin, April 5. The Militia of this Metropolis are making great Preparations, in order speedily to be arrayed.

A Number of Tin Boats are now making for erecting Bridges over Rivers, for an Army to pass on any Emergency, some of which being finished, were lodged in the Arsenal.

Dublin, April 10. Tuesday died on Aston's Kay, Mr. John Ellis, aged 26 Years. He was one of the fattest Men in the World. His Coffin measured six Feet in Length, three Feet and a Half broad, and the same in Depth.

Basseterre, in St. Christophers, April 30.

The Harlequin, a Privateer of New-York, has brought into the Road of Basseterre a small French Schooner, laden with Coffee, &c.

The Brig Industry, Nathaniel Green Master, from Boston, was taken the 19th Instant, not far from Basseterre, in Guadaloupe.

May 3. On Thursday last was brought into the Road of Basseterre, a French Privateer Sloop, called the St. Pierre, mounting 12 Guns, and carrying 88 Men. She was taken by his Majesty's Ship Levant, William Tucker, Esq; Commander.

May 7. On Saturday was sent into the Road of Basseterre, by his Majesty's Ship Levant, William Tucker, Esq; Commander, a French Letter of Marque Sloop, from Martinico, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

The following French Privateers are taken and carried into Antigua: The Fly, by his Majesty's Ship Echo; the Dauphin, of 10 Guns, by the Emerald; and another, of 6 Guns, by two Privateers.

The Chesterfield Man of War, of 40 Guns, is arrived at Antigua.

St. JOHN's, in ANTIGUA, *May* 15.

The Ships of the Cork Fleet for this Island, arrived here last Saturday: The Hussar, of 28 Guns, Capt. Carkett, was their Convoy, who, after seeing the Vessels for this Place out of Danger, stood over for Guadaloupe, with the Ships for that Island.

SAMUEL HOWELL, has just imported in the Ship Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be sold at his Store in Water-street, a large and neat Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season.

Commodore Moore sailed for England last Monday, in His Majesty's Ship Berwick, of 64 Guns. All the Merchantmen, both for England and North-America, that could be got ready, went under his Convoy.

His Majesty's Sloop Antigua has sent in a Prize Schooner, and the Levant sent a French Letter of Marque Sloop to St. Kitts, about ten Days ago.

The Ship Prince George, Capt. Boothsby, from Piscataqua to this Island, was taken by the Enemy, and carried into St. Martin's, where she was ransomed by Mr. Desmonts, for the Benefit of the Owners.

BOSTON, June 2.

Captains Evers, Wilson, and Watt, left Portsmouth about 34 Days ago, in Company with the Virginia and Quebec Fleets, the former consisting of 50 Sail, under Convoy of a 60 Gun Ship, the latter of 17 Sail, with Stores for Quebec, were under Convoy of the Devonshire and Kingston Men of War, of 64 Guns each: Captain Evers informs, that three Men of War, and a Number of Transports, having about 6000 Men and Horses on board, had sailed from the Nore, to reinforce the Allied Army in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand. That the French were so much elated upon their Privateer's taking so rich a Prize as the Thames from Leghorn bound to London, supposed to be worth near 100,000 l. Sterling, that they had fitted out 14 large Privateers to cruize about the Chops of the Channel, but that by the Vigilance of some of our cruizing Ships of War, five of them were taken, and the others drove into Port, so that the Channel is now cleared of them.

In Capt. came Passenger the brave Gen. Winslow.

We learn by a Vessel arrived at Salem from Gibraltar, that one of His Majesty's Sloops of 16 Guns, and 75 Men, had taken a fine new French Ship of 22 Guns, and 170 Men, fitted for a Privateer, but laden with Stores, bound from Marseilles, for Martinico and sent her into Gibraltar.

We hear from Albany, that about ten Days ago, two of the Regulars were taken Prisoners, and carried off by the Enemy.

Saturday last a Sloop arrived here from Louisbourg in 7 Days, with Dispatches for his Excellency Gen. Amherst, which were brought there by one of His Majesty's Ships of War, and Yesterday Morning an Express set out from hence for Albany. By her we learn, that Colonel Bastide with a Company of Miners, was arrived there, in order to demolish the Works at that Place.

We hear that Captain John Rouse, Commander of the Sutherland Man of War, died lately at Portsmouth, of a Fever.

NEW-PORT, June 3.

REMARKS at Quebec, from October 27, 1759, to May 8, 1760.

1759. Oct. 27. CAME down two French Schooners from Montreal, with Flags of Truce.

31. Came down a Spanish Ship.

Nov. 22. The French fell down the River, and came to an Anchor above the Town. The Margaret and Betty Schooners were sent to reconnoitre them, and make Signals.

24. Some of the French Vessels having run on Shore, Captain Miller and Lieutenant Cox, with 23 of the Porcupine's, and 21 of the Race Horse's People, went up the River in the Schooner and Boats, intending to burn the French Vessels; they boarded one, which blew up: Captain Miller and Lieutenant Cox being dangerously wounded, the rest were instantly destroyed by the Explosion, except 7 belonging to the Porcupine, and five to the Race Horse, who are now Prisoners, at Montreal.

25. The French Ships passed the Town.

28. Captain Miller died of his Wounds.

Dec. 1. Lieutenant Cox died of his Wounds.

5. The River began to freeze over.

[1760.] *Feb.* 13. Discovered a Body of the Enemy at Point Levy: A Party of the Garrison were immediately detached over the River on the Ice, who defeated them, and took Post at the Church.

14. The Enemy endeavoured to storm the Church at Point Levy, but a Party from the Town coming seasonably to their Relief, repulsed the Enemy, and took eleven Prisoners.

26. A Party of our Men marched over the Ice, and burnt all the Houses from Gorham Post to Point Levy. Compleated seven Blockhouses round the Town this Month.

March 20. A Party from the Town attacked the French Out-posts at St. Augustine's, and having destroyed them, took 97 Prisoners.

22. Finished two Blockhouses, and two Loghouses at Point Levy.

April 8. The River clear of Ice from Quebec downwards.

24. The River intirely clear of Ice.

27. The French Army having landed at St. Croix, two Frigates, and seven other Vessels, fell down the River, and anchored off St. Sallery, where they landed their Artillery Ammunition. The same Day we deserted our Out-posts at St. Croix and Loretto, and burnt the Church at St. Foy, with the Blockhouses at Point Levy.

28. The General and the Garrison marched out of the Town, and gave the Enemy Battle on the Height of Abraham, and after a sharp Fire, which continued for two Hours, we were forced to retreat, with the Loss of 1061 killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners, and 20 Pieces of Cannon lost.

29. In the Morning found the Enemy entrenched across the Height, from Point Diamond to the Windmill, near the Royal Hospital.

30. Our Grand Blockhouse on the Height, in which we had two Pieces of Cannon, blew up by some Accident; both the Officers were wounded, and several Men, but none killed. All our Men employed Night and Day, in strengthening the Works, and harrassing the Enemy.

May 1. Captain M'Cartney, and the Porcupine's Company, came on board the Race-horse, which fell down the River, with an Express to General Amherst.

8. Off Louisbourg, but forced to bear away for Halifax.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

Since our last great Part of the Connecticut Forces, under Colonel Whiting, passed this City to join the Army above.

We hear from Albany, that two Indians (the one belonging to New-Jersey, and the other to the Massachusetts) taken Prisoners at Fort William Henry, had come in from Montreal, which Place they deserted the 18th of May: They say, that for some Time before they came off, the Accounts received from the French Army before Quebec, were, that they had had two or three Engagements with the English on the Plains of Abraham, in which though they were beat off in one or two of them, yet they took a Number of Cannon from the English, and drove them back into the Town, with the Loss of a great many Men. But that on the 16th of May, other Accounts were received at Montreal, that the French Army were actually coming back from before Quebec; which, they say, threw the People into great Amazement, and when they came away, left them universally in Tears, lamenting the great Loss of their Friends in the Siege; and had now given over all Hopes of holding the Country.

These Indians further add, that the French said they battered Quebec Walls so low that they could put their Hands on the Top.---At this Time we suppose Mr. Murray dosed them.

They also say, that Monsieur Vaudreuille did not go against Quebec, but that he remained at Montreal.

General Amherst was still at Albany: And we are told the foregoing Intelligence is very much credited there.

A third Indian run away from Montreal, in Company with the aforementioned two, but being all pursued, he unhappily was taken.

Two private Expresses arrived here Yesterday from Boston, which they left Wednesday and Thursday last, but brought nothing new, more than that Governor Pownall embarked last Tuesday for England, in an armed private Ship.

We hear from Guadaloupe, that on Saturday Evening, the 21st of April last, as the Pitt Sloop, Patrick Hanold, Master, in the Service of the Government, was at Anchor in the Bay of Marigot, Capesterre, loaded with Stores for the Use of the Hospitals in Guadaloupe and Grandterre; she was attacked by three French Privateers, each of superior Force to the Pitt, and after a Cannonade of about two Hours, they came twice within Pistol Shot, attempting to board her, but were both Times repulsed by the Bravery and Coolness of Serjeant Jenkins, Corporal Lees, and 11 Soldiers of the 4th Regiment of Foot, then on board of her, for her Protection; who, with all the Intrepidity of good and experienced Soldiers, waited till the Frenchmen came so near, that by the Fire of their Muskets they both Times swept the Enemy's Decks, and obliged them to sheer off, with (as is supposed) considerable Loss. Next Morning the Pitt continued her Voyage, and delivered the Stores safe at Fort-George and Petit-Bourg. The Spectators on Shore, of which there was a great Number, computed that there were exchanged between the Pitt Sloop, and the three French Privateers, above 200 great Shot, and the greatest Part of those from the Enemy went over the Pitt, and damaged many Houses on Shore.

The General Assembly of this Province, on the 24th ult. voted the Sum of £ 2,500, for the unhappy Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire in Boston.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, the Remainder of the Cork Fleet (being six Sail) arrived here, loaded with Provisions, Stores, &c. together with his Majesty's Ship the Nightingale, Captain Campbell.

The Harlequin Privateer (instead of being taken and ransomed for 1000 Dollars) we are assured has taken a good Prize, and is likely to make a tolerable Cruize.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

The General Assembly of Virginia have granted Thirty-two Thousand Pounds, for the Relief of the Garrison of Fort Loudoun, in the Cherokee Country.

Since our last came to Town from Virginia, Captain Burton, of New-York, who, on his Passage from thence to London, was taken by a large French Ship, of 36 Guns, bound to Port au-Prince. The Frenchman, some time after, fell in with and took a Vessel from Guadaloupe for Virginia, which he ransomed; and talked of taking a Cruize on this Coast, after he had delivered what Goods he had on board.

Yesterday arrived here the Indian Trader, Robinson, from London; and the Sally, Sherlock, from Dublin; but bring no later Advices than those brought by the Packet.

The Ship Rachel, Captain Grant, for Liverpool, from this Port, is arrived at Cape Cantire, in Scotland.

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 12s. 6d. Wheat 4s. 3d. Indian Corn 2s. 10d. Ship Bread 14s. Middling Ditto 24s. Beef 60s. Pork from 65 to 75s. Pipe Staves 11 l. 5s. Barrel Ditto 65s. Hogshead Ditto 5 l. 5 s. Madeira Wine from 40 to 55 l. West-India Rum 5s. New-England Ditto 4s. 2d. Pennsylvania Ditto 4s. 2d. Muscovado Sugar from 40s to 52s. 6d. Melasses 3s. 3d. Salt 2s. 2d. Tobacco from 15 to 25s. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 12d. Powder 11l. Hemp 5d. Bohea Tea 5s. 9d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 15s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Prince of Orange, H. Snelling, from Turks Island.
Schooner Young Oliver, Joseph Valens, from St. Martin's.
Brig Sally, Samuel Smith, from Barbados.
Sloop Recovery, Lawrence Brice, from N. Providence.
Snow Betsey, John Warner, from Barbados.
Schooner Nancy, Ralph Walker, from Montserrat.
Sloop Charming Betsey, J. Robinson, from St. Kitts.
Brig Dorothy, Richard Sugget, from Portsmouth.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Polly, William Allison, for Jamaica.
Ship Molly, David Stewart, for Ditto.
Schooner Jolly Robin, William Kidd, for Bermuda.

CLEARED.

Brig Sally, Joseph Brown, to New-Castle, on Delaware.
Brig Lydia, Samuel Carpenter, to St. Kitts.
Sloop William and George, G. M'Clean, to Louisbourg.
Brig Sally, William Budden, to Newfoundland.
Sloop Hopeful, Thomas Henderson, to New-Providence.
Schooner William and Catherine, J. Frith, to N. Carolina.
Schooner Polly, Benjamin Homer, to Halifax.
Ship Endeavour, Edward Yorke, to Barbados.
Ship Sally and Molly, Cooper Polegreen, to Ditto,
Schooner Molly, Edward Chapman, to Rhode-Island.
Snow Friendship, William Quoys, to Barbados.
Ship Hope, John Smith, to Antigua.
Schooner Hawke, John Whitmarsh, to Newfoundland.

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street *(Price Three Shillings)* the following Laws, viz.

An ACT *for granting to His Majesty the Sum of* One Hundred Thousand Pounds, *and for striking the same in Bills of Credit, in the Manner herein after directed, and for providing a Fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit, by a Tax on all Estates real and personal, and Taxables, within this Province.*

An ACT *to enable the Owners and Possessors of the Meadow at Point-no-Point, in the Precinct of Richmond, in the County of Philadelphia, to keep the Banks, Dams, Sluices and Floodgates in Repair, and to raise a Fund to defray the Expence thereof.*

An ACT *to enable the Owners of Greenwich Island to embank and drain the same, to keep the Outside Banks and Dams in good Repair for ever, and to raise a Fund to defray sundry contingent and yearly Expences accruing thereon.*

An ACT *to prevent the Hunting of Deer, and other wild Beasts, beyond the Limits of the Lands purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries of this Province; and against killing Deer out of Season.*

An ACT *for regulating the Officers and Soldiers in the Pay of this Province.*

To be SOLD by

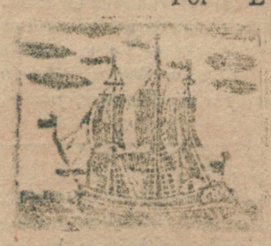
KEARNY and *GILBERT*,

A VERY likely Negroe Woman, about Twenty-five Years of Age, brought up in a genteel Family, can make a Holland Shirt, does up Linen extremely well, and can turn her Hand to any Business in a Family.

LOST betwixt *Marcus-Hook* and *Philadelphia*,

A SWIVEL Triangle Seal, set in Gold. On the first Side is a Lion Rampant, and Three Scollop Shells. On the second Side, the Crest of a Wolf's Head. And on the third Side, J. G. in a Cypher. Whoever brings it to the New-Printing Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward. ‡

For LONDON,



The SHIP
BEULAH,
JAMES GIBBON
Commander,
Will sail with all Expedition.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BENJAMIN and SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, or said Commander, at the London Coffee-House.

N. B. She has extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers.

JOHN HILL, Joiner,

Near JOSEPH TROTTER's, *in Second-street, Philadelphia*,

HATH to sell, Ready made Coffins, with Ridged or Flat Tops, and Silvered or plain Furniture. Also low priced Ditto. He keeps a convenient Hearse to hire, at reasonable Rates. *

Just imported, and to be sold cheap, by

JOHN WHITE,

At Mr. George Bryan's Store, in Front-street, betwixt Market and Arch-streets,

A QUANTITY of Three Quarter, Seven Eights, and Yard wide Irish Linens. †

Imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Boittho, in the Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, from London, and in the last Vessels from Bristol and Glasgow, and to be sold on reasonable Terms, by

David and William M'Murtrie,

At their Store in Water-street,

AN Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the season.

N. B. All Persons that are indebted to the late Partne ship of M'Janett and M'Murtrie, are once more requested to pay, or may expect to be sued without further Notice. Tbc. 3 M.

To be sold by

WILLIAM RUSH,

In Front street, above Arch-street, the sign of the Lock and Key,

CASE brass locks, and brass egg knob ditto, stock chest and padlocks, jack and thumb-locks, brass knob and thumb-latches, H and HL hinges, chest hinges, shovels and tongs, parlour and kitchen bellows, brass candlesticks, with screws and without, iron ditto, and snuffers, augers of all sorts, chissels, gouges, and compasses, broad axes and adzes, hammers, whip, cross cut and hand saws, jacks, vizes, files, and best H V gimblets, London and German steel, frying pans and flat-irons, rules of different sorts round plate bolts, very good gun-locks, pistol ditto, sledges and hand hammers, rolled plate iron, fit for stoves, some very thick, coffee-mills, plane-irons, brass cocks, emory, an assortment of nails, by the cask or smaller quantity and grindstones.

THERE will be sold at public Vendue, on Friday, the 27th instant, in Trenton, by the Subscribers, three Houses and Lots, lying in Trenton; one of them very large and spacious, having four large Rooms on a Floor, and an Entry through it, two Stories high, built with Stone, with a Kitchen, and a large Stable, belonging to it; and a fine Lot, of 66 Feet front on King's Street, and 230 Feet front on Second street. The other two Houses are wooden Buildings, and good Lots belonging to them, lying on King's Street, partly over against the Court-House. And also two Lots of Land, lying on Lower or Front street. All belonging to the Estate of John Dagworthy, late of Maidenhead, deceased. The Terms of the Vendue to be known at the Time and Place aforesaid. JOSEPH YARD, ANDREW REED, Executors. ¥

RODE away on the 6th Instant, from William Berk's Tavern, a bay Horse, about 14 Hands and an Half high, five Years old, a very short Tail, a small Snip on his Nose, can pace a Travel, and trots, was marked with the Yoke on the Side of his Neck, had a good Saddle on. The Man that rode him away was in a Sailor's Dress, with a short green Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Hat, and Wig, is thought to be an Englishman, about five Feet eight Inches high, and thin spare faced. Whoever takes up the Horse, Saddle and Man, and brings them before any Magistrate in Philadelphia County, or to Abraham Usher, shall receive Four Pounds Reward, or Forty Shillings for the Horse and Saddle, and reasonable Charges, paid by ABRAHAM USHER, in Philadelphia. ¶

Chester, May 8, 1760.

BROKE out of Chester Goal last Night, an Englishman, named Thomas Davis, but it is thought he will change his Name, about 26 Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, round faced, Pock marked: Had on when he went away, a brown Bearskin Coat, pretty much worn, without Lining, dark brown Jacket, without Sleeves, Breeches and Trowsers, Worsted Stockings, new Pumps, and an old Beaver Hat, stained with Sweat, a brown Wig, and had sundry white Caps, by Trade a Tobacconist, and Snuff maker; he also took a Bundle of Clothes with him, tied up in a Handkerchief, and a Bridle, so that probabl, he may steal a Horse; he has been guilty before, which was the Occasion of his Confinement. Whoever secures said Davis, so as the Goaler may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken out of the County, or Twenty Shillings if in the County, and reasonable Charges, paid by

‡ SAMUEL RAINE, *Sub sheriff.*

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Wench. She can wash and iron, and is a very good Cook. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. ⊕

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, See the next Page.]

TO be sold by way of public vendue, in the borough of Briſtol, on the 5th of July next, by the ſubſcribers, executors to the laſt will and teſtament of William Buckley, late of Philadelphia deceaſed, one moiety of a tract of land, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, about a mile and an half from ſaid borough, containing about 200 acres, purchaſed in partnerſhip with Alexander Graydon, Eſq; of ſaid borough, and William M'Ilvaine, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant. Alſo a houſe and lot, containing near three acres, in ſaid borough, lying on the weſt ſide of the road leading to Newtown; one other lot, with a cooper's ſhop, and ſtable; one other lot, with a bolting-houſe; and one fourth part of a ſtone houſe, all near Briſtol mills. Likewiſe a pair of timber wheels, a waggon, ſome gears for a waggon, a lot, &c. &c. RUTH BUCKLEY, ENNION WILLIAMS, and REESE MEREDITH, execut.

WAS LOST,

ON Wedneſday the 28th of May, in the market place, a black leather pocket book, in which was a fifteen ſhilling bill, a ten ſhilling bill, a five ſhilling bill, and a two ſhilling bill, a plain gold ring, a ſmall picture on copper plate, a ſett of bills of exchange for Thirty Pounds ſterling, payable to Benjamin Levy, drawn by Capt. Andrew Ferguſon on James Cockburn Eſq; at the office of ordnance tower London, with a number of other papers; and as they are of no manner of uſe to any perſon but the owner, whoever brings the papers to John Franks, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the money that was in it, and a piſtole reward for their trouble.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1760.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt William Griffitts, of this City, Merchant, are deſired to deliver an Account of them in to the Subſcribers, to whom all Perſons indebted to him are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment. *Charles Norris, Joſeph Richardſon, Daniel Rundle, Abel James, Jacob Shoemaker, junior, Joſhua Howell.*

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing about 20 acres of land, with a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a good ſtone kitchen adjoining thereto, with a good garden and orchard; the houſe fronting the Ridge road, commonly called Wiſſahickon road, and the land joining on Schuylkill, the whole is high land, which makes it very convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat, a ſtore, or a tavern. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ⊕ JOHN SHOEMAKER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ESCAPED from his bail, on the 29th of May, one James M'Adam, alias Cowdy, about five feet eight inches high, thick and well ſet, full faced, ſpeaks very hoarſe: Had on when he went away, a green jacket, old check ſhirt, old breeches, ſtockings and ſhoes; his wife alſo went with him, who is a forward ta kative woman; they are both middle aged, and lovers of ſtrong drink. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid M'Adam in any goal, in this or the neighbouring provinces, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS PHILIPS.

Juſt imported in the Beulah, Captain Gibbons, from London, and to be ſold by

ROBERT USHER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, the third Door (down) from the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon; amongſt which Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, and an Aſſortment of Iriſh linens. Tbc 4 W.

LOST,

ON Monday the ſecond of June, at night, on Germantown road, betwixt the three mile run and Germantown, a piece of green plush, wrapped up in a piece of ozenbrigs, and three ſetts of braſs ſaddle plates: Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring them to Theobald Ent, ſadler, in Germantown, or to the printing-office, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward. §

Cheſter County, May 30, 1760.

STOLEN on the 28th of May, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Nottingham, Cheſter county, a natural pacing horſe, four years old, 14 hands high, a white ratch down the lower part of his face, his mane trimmed, a ſwitch tail, a dark ſorrel, inclining to a bay colour, lately ſhod before, has no brand nor earmark, quiet, and eaſy catched. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to the owner, or ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and Thirty Shillings for the thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES ATHEL. ¶

FOUND,

ON Lanceſter road, between the Three Tuns and Merion meeting-houſe, about the 11th of May laſt, ſeveral pair of ſtockings. The owner, by applying to Robert Jones near the gulf mill, may have them again, on paying charges. §

ABſconded from their Bail, on Sunday the firſt of June inſtant, Michael Ford, of the city of Philadelphia, mariner, and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Shannon; the ſaid Michael Ford is about 25 years old, with black curled hair, about five feet ten inches high, wears a blue coat, and a calicoe jacket; his wife is a luſty woman and lived formerly in the ſervice of Mr. Scales, in Burlington County. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Michael Ford, and Margaret his wife, and delivers them to George Frederick Bayer, cutler, in Front-ſtreet, ſhall receive Four Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE FREDERICK BAYER. ⊕

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Little Britain townſhip, Lanceſter county, on the 18th of May laſt, a little black mare, five years old, a natural pacer, branded with O on the near ſhoulder, ſhod before, newly trimmed, and has a ſhort tail. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo as the owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN GALEY. ¶

TO be ſold by publick vendue, at the houſe of Caſper Fetter, in Moreland Townſhip, by the ſubſcribers, adminiſtrators to the eſtate of Michael Deal, deceaſed, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, cart, &c. The ſale to begin on Monday the 23d of June, at one o'clock in the afternoon. MAGDALEN DEAL, and CASPER FETTER, adminiſtrat.

CAME to the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, a brown Mare, about ten Years old, 14 Hands high, one hind Foot white, and a Star in her Forehead. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to ⊕ CHRISTOPHER BYERS.

Mill creek, near Lancaſter, May 30, 1760.

TAKEN up on the great Road near this place, a ſorrel Horſe, paces and trots, about 14 Hands high 11 or 12 Years old. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. □ JOHN CLARK.

To be SOLD by

JONES *and* GILBERT,

At the corner of Vine and Water-ſtreets,

A LARGE *quantity of ſalt petre and other gammons, Burlington pork, barrels and half barrels, rum, ſugar, coffee, ſalt, &c.*

N. B. Said Jones and Gilbert have a large commodious lot for ſtoring any kind of lumber: Any perſon wanting ſuch, by applying, may know the terms. ⊙

Philadelphia, June 12, 1760.

WHEREAS little notice hath been taken of an adverteſment lately continued in this paper, deſiring all perſons indebted to the eſtates either of William Attwood, or Attwood Shute, eſquires, late of this city, deceaſed, by mortgage, bond, bill, or book debt, that unleſs they ſhortly ſettle the ſame they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and all perſons having any demands againſt either of ſaid eſtates, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the houſe of William Shute, in Front-ſtreet, in order to be ſettled, by HENRY SHUTE, ATTWOOD COWMAN, WILLIAM SHUTE, JOHN SHUTE.

Juſt imported in the Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, from London, and to be ſold on very reaſonable terms, for caſh only, by

JOHN SEARSON,

At his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, next door but one to the corner houſe of Market-ſtreet,

IRISH ſheeting and linen, yard wide, yard and 3-8ths, 7-8ths and 3-qr. cotton and linen checks, calimancoes, durants, tammies, nankeens, blue ſtriped linen, doulas, ozenbrigs, black India taffeties, paduaſoys, Hoſe's ſhoes, thickſets, cotton hollands, bed bunts, cotton velvet ſhapes men and womens cotton and thread hoſe, ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, calicoes, cambricks, lawns, princes linen, threads, pins, ribbons, peelings, ivory and horn combs, ſewing ſilk, black and white mittens, men and womens thread gloves, buckram, womens and childrens fans, gartering, Leghorn hats, ſilver locket and Bath metal ſleeve buttons, an aſſortment of hard ware, caſes of ſilver handle knives and forks, ſilver watches, worſted damaſks, chints, cambletts, boxes of china, conſiſting of plates, baſons, cups and ſaucers, a large aſſortment of pictures, among which are the reverend Mr. James Hervey, Pitt, Legge, and rural pieces, all painted on glaſs, maps of Europe, Aſia, Africa, America, & the globes on rollers, Hervey's dialogues, new whole duty of man, bibles, common prayer books, pſalters, teſtaments, Dilworth's ſpelling books, Bailey's dictionary, Patoun's navigation, Wilſon's ſurveying, preceptors, Webſter's arithmetic and book keeping, Derham's aſtro-theology, writing paper, ink powder, ſealing wax, and ſundry other goods too tedious to mention.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

James and Thomas Dundas,

At their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, and next door to the Sign of the Dial,

THREE-qr. 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia huckaback, Ruſſia linen, princes linen, garlix clouting diaper, ticking, diaper table cloths, yard wide and 6 qr. muſlin, variety of calisoes and chints, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, lungee, colgee and bandanoe ſilk handkerchiefs, croſs-barred yard wide ſtuffs, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, cambletts, ſhaloons, tammies, black and blue druggets, fine and ſuperfine ſcarlet broadcloth, worſted plush, ſilk ſhag, black barragon, ſerge denim, royal rib, black worſted grogram, Tartan plads, brown buckram, white and coloured pillow, thickſet, black and ſky peeling, thread ſtockings, variety of Scots lawns and gauzes, kenting handkerchiefs, blue cheloes, black and ſcarlet everlaſting, childrens Morocco ſhoes and pumps, bend leather ſoals, ink powder, Engliſh ſteel, womens ſattin and ſtuff ſhoes, ſhoe boots, double and ſingle channel ditto, table knives and forks, pen knives, white metal buckles, ſcarf buttons, white metal ditto, paſteboard, writing paper, mens cotton and worſted caps, childrens hoſe, combs, Scots ſnuff in bottles and bladders, mock chip hats, Engliſh caſtor hats, pins, needles, tapes and bobbins, cotton laces, quality's garters, ſtock tape, ferrits, beladine ſewing ſilk, white and coloured threads, variety of ribbons, &c. &c.

WHEREAS Juliana, Wife to Chriſtian Weiſner, of Bethlehem townſhip, in the county of Hunterdon, hath lately eloped from her ſaid huſband, and as he apprehends ſhe may run him in debt, theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after this Date. June 3, 1760. ☿ CHRISTIAN WEISNER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living between the town of New-Caſtle and Chriſtine ferry, in the county of New-Caſtle, on the 15th of May, an Iriſh ſervant woman, calls herſelf Grace Rogers, about 30 years of age, middle ſtature, thin viſage, and has a remarkable ſhort chin, is a great talker, and ſerved ſome part of her time with Francis Thornton, near Reedy Iſland, in ſaid county: Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtamped linen bed-gown, ſtriped linen petticoat, and a ſtriped linſey one with three colours, alſo a white linſey petticoat, a flowered gauze handkerchief, and an old black bonnet. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by ⊕ JOHN JAQUET.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber hereof, a Plantation, ſituate in Mansfield, in the County of Burlington, in the weſtern Diviſion of the Province of New-Jerſey, containing 400 Acres of good Land, 150 Acres thereof cleared, and within Fence, 16 Acres whereof is good mowing Meadow, and a conſiderable Quantity more made; the timbered Land extraordinary well timbered, and the Whole well watered. A good Brick Dwelling houſe and Barn on the ſame and ſundry other Buildings. A choice Orchard, bounded on the North by the River Delaware, and on the South by York Road, leading from Croſwicks to the City of Burlington, and about 7 Engliſh Miles from it, and about 4 from Bordentown, and is very convenient for either a Gentleman's Country Seat, or a Merchant. The Title is indiſputable. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of NATHANIEL POTTS. ¶

Philadelphia, June 5, 1760.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, at the ſign of the city of Manheim, next door to Anthony Morris, brewer, a very fine black horſe, about 15 hands high, and ſeems to be about ſeven years old; his mane is trimmed a little, has a bob tail, no ſhoes, a ſmall ſaddle ſpot, and is branded on the near buttock thus △. The ſubſcriber had him cried about the ſtreets of this city, but no owner has yet been heard of. Whoever owns the ſaid horſe is deſired to pay coſt and take him away. JOHN NICHOLAS RHINE. ✿

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Samuel Robinſon, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the ſubſcriber, living in Manaday Townſhip, in Lanceſter County, in order to be adjuſted. ⊕ TIMOTHY GREEN.

CAME to the Plantation of John Addis, in Northampton, Bucks County, a large Iron grey Mare, ſuppoſed to be three Years old, and has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, and take her away. ¶ JOHN ADDIS.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION ſituated in Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County, containing 380 Acres, with the uſual Allowance of Six per Cent. for Roads. About 70 Acres cleared, with a large bearing Orchard, 10 Acres of Meadow made, and Conveniencies for the making of a large Quantity more: A good ſquare Log Houſe and Barn, and out Houſes; now in the Tenure of Valentine Stearne, about 4 Miles from John Harris's Ferry; the Whole being very rich Land. For further Particulars enquire of Peter Gardiner, in Brockley Townſhip, near the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill. Tbc. 3 M.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1760.

TO be ſold, by public Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Saturday, the 14th inſtant, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, a large Quantity of Provincial Deerſkins, and ſome few Furrs, including about 50 Pounds of Beaver.

By order of the commiſſioners for Indian affairs.
J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

BY SUBSCRIPTION,

TO be run for, on Wedneſday the 18th of June, inſtant, at the Center-Houſe, near Philadelphia, a Piece of Plate, about FIFTY POUNDS Value. Any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding is free to enter for ſaid Plate, and to run the beſt in three Heats, two Miles each Heat. All Horſes, Mares, or Geldings to be ſhewn and entered one Week before the Day of running, at the Indian Queen, in Market-ſtreet, and to pay Thirty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Poſt. ⊕

N. B. *The Deficiency in the Plate to be made good by the Setter-up.*

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 18th of June inſt. at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Walter Dougherty, in Cheſter-town, Kent county, Maryland, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the late dwelling-houſe of Mr. James Smith, of the ſame place, deceaſed, together with the outhouſes belonging thereto, conveniently ſituated for mercantile buſineſs, being near the river, and hath ten very commodious rooms, with fire-places therein, and if any one inclines to follow the baking buſineſs, there are two large ovens built for that purpoſe, in good repair, with rooms over the bake-houſe quite convenient for ſtoring bread and flour, with many other conveniences too tedious to mention, by

✱ WILLIAM MURRAY, *executor.*

To be SOLD, at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill,

A Good ENGLISH WAGGON.

ON Monday the 16th Day of June next, will be expoſed to Sale at public Vendue, one Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, on the South-eaſt Side of French-ſtreet, in the Borough of Wilmington, late belonging to Peter Smith. One other Lot of Ground, ſituate on the South Eaſt Side of the ſaid French ſtreet. One other Lot of Ground, ſituate on the South Eaſt ſide of Weſt-ſtreet, in the ſaid Borough. And alſo a Piece of Marſh or Meadow Ground, ſituate on the North Eaſt Side of Chriſtiana Creek, and on the South Side of Second ſtreet, in the ſaid Borough, containing three Acres, more or leſs. Late the Eſtate of Andrew Tranberg, late of the County of New-Caſtle, Gentleman, deceaſed. Attendance will be given on the Premiſes by Adolph Benzell, and Rebecca his Wife, Adminiſtrators of ſaid Deceaſed.

By Order of the Orphans Court.
RICHARD M'WILLIAM, *Clerk of the Orphans Court.*

March 25, 1760.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt Night, from the Baltimore Iron-works, on Patapſco, in Maryland, two Convict Servant Men, viz. Thomas Woodcock, a thin faced Engliſhman, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, ſhort brown Hair, ſtoops in his Walk, and ſnuffles a little: Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Country Shoes and Stockings, and a knit Yarn Cap. Lawrence Farroll an Iriſhman, a luſty well-ſet Fellow, 23 Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, black Hair, has a long ſharp Noſe, and a lubberly Walk: Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Felt Hat, Country Shoes, and ſpeckled Yarn Stockings. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have, if taken within the County, Forty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds for each, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by ⊕ S W. R. CROXALL.

N. B. They may probably change their Names and Apparel.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Corporation for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Preſbyterian Miniſters, their Widows and Children, that they are to meet the 25th Day of this inſtant June, at Eleven o' Clock, at the Firſt Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, in Philadelphia, to chooſe a Treaſurer, and to do what other Buſineſs may occur. FRANCIS ALISON, *Secretary.*

A HOUSE and Bake-houſe, in Gray's Alley, to be LETT by MARY WEYMAN, living on the Premiſes. §

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh by

THOMAS SMITH,

In Water-ſtreet, four Doors below Arch-ſtreet,

A VERY large Aſſortment of Silks, Linens, Cottons, Woollens, Hoſiery, Ironmongery, Cutlary, Sadlery, Spices, Glaſs, Powder, Shot, Pewter, &c. the Particulars too tedious to mention. Tbc.

For LONDON,

The Ship MYRTILLA, JOHN BOLITHO, Maſter; Now lying at Bickley's Wharff, and will ſail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL, BAYNTON and WHARTON, or ſaid Maſter.

RICHARD WELLS

INTENDING for England, in a few Weeks, once more requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to pay off their Ballances. He has on Hand, at his Store in Arch-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, a ſmall Aſſortment of European Goods, which he will ſell under prime Coſt, for Caſh; among them are 40 Pieces of low priced Soldiers red Broadcloth, and about 100 Dozen of Mens white and grey Yarn Stockings. Tbctf.

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June 19, 1760. NUMB. 1643.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

CHARLESTOWN, in SOUTH-CAROLINA, May 14.

Camp at Congarees, May 10.

KING Haggler, with ſome Catawbas, came in the other Day: They are willing to go to War, but are in Want of all Manner of Neceſſaries: They are likewiſe deſirous of ſome Converſation with Mr. Atkin. We only wait the Return of the Waggons from Monck's Corner, to proceed to Ninety-Six.

Letters from the Creek Nation, of the 10th ult. and from Auguſta, of the 5th Inſtant, repreſent the Creeks as in a bad Temper, and greatly divided in Opinion about the Part their Nation ſhould act in the preſent War with the Cherokees. Several of them, and three Chickeſaws, ſet out againſt the Cherokees 29th April, from Auguſta.

Auguſta, May 2. "This Day the five Creek Indians that were along with the Chickeſaws, came in; they ſay they left the Chickeſaws at old Eſtatoe, which they found abandoned. They burnt the Town, with all they could find, &c. killed many Horſes, and brought 12 or 14 hither; but the Chickeſaws told them it was not for Horſes they were come, but Scalps, and ſo went forward. The Day that Smith's People came away from the Upper Creeks, the Mortar ſent down to the Lower Towns for the Headmen to meet him at the French Fort, where was to be a Talk. Some of the Creeks declared, when they heard that their Relations were gone out againſt the Cherokees, that if any of them were killed they would kill white People, for it was the white People who ſent them out. Mr. Golphin hopes to prevail on ſome of the Creeks that are now here to go to War; he has offered them a Piece of Strouds for every Cherokee Scalp they bring to him.

May 4th, "By our lateſt Accounts from the Creek Country, we are informed thoſe People are ſtill bent upon a Neutrality, though divided into two Parties; one for the French and Cherokees, the other for us. With every Gang of Pack-Horſes Parties come down as an Eſcort. Some of our Party are willing to go to War againſt the Cherokees, whilſt others are againſt it; now they think they can play their Game, and the Raſcals that are diſaffected make their Advantage of the Times; but when the Army gets up we are confident the Scales will be turned. The French at Halbama, &c. have tolerable Supplies, and puſh hard: They were in great Dread of an Attack this Seaſon on Mobille; but now they ſay they are eaſy, ſince they hear the Britiſh Force is deſtined againſt Martinico."

May 5th, "The Choctaw Traders are not arrived in the Creek Nation, but daily expected. Some of the Creeks lately come hither inform us, that the Reſolution of the Nation is, to take Satisfaction of the white People for all ſuch Creeks as ſhall be killed by the Cherokees, if the white people prevail on them to go to War; and that the Party againſt us daily gains Ground."

Fort Prince-George, Keowee, May 9th, "The Indian diſpatched to Fort-Loudoun returned here the 19th ult. with Letters from Captains Demere and Stuart; but, as they imagined their Letters would be opened and read, they contained nothing of Conſequence, nor were they deceived, as we were informed, by a Letter from a Priſoner at Chotie, who likewiſe informed us, that the Standing Turkey deſired him to write us a Letter as from Captain Demere, deſiring us to come to Fort-Loudoun. On the 24th two Indian Fellows were ſent off with a Talk, &c. to the Governor, requeſting Peace; but they returned the 29th, after leaving their Flag and Talk near Ninety-Six, and ſaid they were afraid to go farther for the Chickeſaws. The ſame Day, at Corn-Houſe Creek, about two Miles from this Fort, ſome Cherokees, who were gathering Strawberries, eſpied a Party of Chickeſaws, and immediately ran to Sugar-Town, now the neareſt Indian Town, to give Notice. As the Cherokees have now Plenty of Horſes, they ſent out a very ſtrong Party of Horſemen, ſome ſay near 100, ſufficient however to ſurround the brave Chickeſaws, who by their own Account were only ſeven, and by that of the Cherokees nine in Number. As ſoon as they diſcovered their Enemies, they marched up boldly and attacked them; but being overpowered by Numbers, were obliged to quit the Field, with the Loſs of three of their People: Two of thoſe who eſcaped happened to meet with Sam. Behn's Negroe Abraham, coming hither from Town, who conducted them ſafe to this Fort. The next Night they, with ſome of our People, went over to Keowee, fet the Town-Houſe and about Half a Dozen more on Fire: They ſtaid here till Monday, when they ſet out for Auguſta in good Spirits, and in Hopes of Revenge in about twelve Days more. They left at Keowee a Token, hung on a bloody Stick, ſignifying that the Miſchief had been done by them and the Creeks. The Morning after the Houſes were burnt, Tiſtoe and his People came down from Sugar-Town to view them; they deſired a Conference, which was granted, and then propoſed delivering up a white Boy, which they had Priſoner, and fixed a Day for that Purpoſe, but broke their Appointment. Some Days thereafter there came in a large Body, I believe near 150, to have a Talk, and this Day, by a Stratagem, Mr. Miln took Tiſtoe, the Old Warrior, the Raven of Eſtatoe, the Wolf of Settico, and five others, in all nine Headmen, and brought them into this Fort, and immediately ſent off the Wolf with a Talk to the Standing Turkey, &c. informing them that he had good Intelligence of their uſing the white Priſoners very ill, at the ſame Time they were making Propoſals of Peace and Friendſhip, and that he would detain thoſe Headmen till they had reſtored all the Priſoners, and that he only gave them 12 Days to bring them in, &c.

We have heard a ſecond Time from Fort Loudoun ſince my laſt; they are all as well as People in their Circumſtances can be, and mention nothing new, but that the Little Carpenter with all his Family live now in the Fort, and that the Indians are in daily Expectation of the Return of their People from the Halbama Fort; they ſeem under ſome Apprehenſions from the Number of their Enemies."

Ninety-ſix, May 11. "I am ſorry I ſhould have the diſagreeable Taſk of acquainting you of the Loſs we ſuſtained on the 3d Inſtant, by the Murder of two of the beſt of our People, viz. Richard Ratcliff and Matthew Abenſhine. As they were proceeding with a white Lad and a negroe Boy to Dr. Murray's Plantation, to look after a large Gang of Steers, collected for the Uſe of the Army, unhappily they fell into an Ambuſcade near Wilſon's Creek, ſeventeen Over-hills Indians fired upon them from behind a Log, and killed them on the Spot, to the great Regret of all who knew them: The former was active, honeſt, bold, and a good Woodſman; the other was a Youth of an extraordinary Genius, was very fond of Books, and had a tolerable Notion of Phyſic and Surgery, and would have been of much Service to the Sick and Wounded; the white Lad, Richard's Nephew, was taken Priſoner, and will be reſtored in Conſequence of his own artful Stories, and the Detention of the three Warriors; the Negroe Boy eſcaped, as he has often, by lying flat on his Horſe's Back, and galloping off. What renders the Death of theſe People the more tragical, is their having the Governor's Orders for calling an Eſcort of 25 Men and an Officer to their Aid, ſo often as they went on this Service; but at this Time all the Rangers were at Congarees. We are informed that the Nation are very buſy planting Corn, and aſſure themſelves of a Peace: It does not appear that they know of the Arrival or March of the Forces againſt them from the Northward. Colonel Richardſon is encamped with his Rangers, &c. at Rocky River, within a little of this Fort; I believe the Indians take them for the whole Army that is to come againſt them. I am, &c."

Camp at Congarees, May 14. "About ſix Days ago, a large Party of the Rangers went from hence to Ninety-ſix, upon an Alarm of the Enemy's diſperſing a Parcel of Cattle deſigned for the Army, but the Property of Dr. Murray, one or two of whoſe People they killed, and made a Boy Priſoner.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived from Keowee, charged with Diſpatches from the Commanding Officer to the Governor, and Colonel Montgomery. If the Stratagem uſed to get the Indians into our Hands be ſcarcely juſtifiable by the Laws of Nations, agreed upon and obſerved among civilized People, it ought to be conſidered whether ſuch Meaſures as are found moſt likely to reduce to Reaſon thoſe Savages, who have no Regard to the Laws of civilized Nations, are not expedient, and may be allowed, and the preſent Occurrence may and will, it is hoped, by proper Management, greatly facilitate the Succeſs of the future Operations.

Yeſterday Afternoon the Waggons laſt ſent down to Monck's Corner arrived here with Proviſions; the Troops will therefore march on Thurſday or Friday; they are all as yet pretty healthy."

We hear, that by Orders of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, ſuch of the Rangers as do not attend Colonel Montgomery to the Cherokee Nation, will be properly deſtined to cover the Back-ſettlements, leſt any of the Enemy ſhould ſlip by the Army, &c.

We hear that the two Chickeſaws mentioned in the Letter from Fort Prince-George, with two more of the ſame Party, are got to Fort-Moore, where Mr. M'Intoſh commands.

The Troops marched from Congarees on Saturday laſt, having then more Waggons than were neceſſary, ſome of which they diſcharged; they had likewiſe, by the Care of the Contractors Agents, great Plenty of live Cattle and other Proviſions.

The ſame Day, the Honourable Edmond Atkin, Eſq; Superintendant of Indian Affairs, &c. ſet out to go with the Troops to the Cherokee Nation.

Letters from Auguſta, of 14th Inſtant, juſt come to Hand (IV P. M.) inform us, that a Talk had come down from a Part of the Creek Nation, offering to go out to War if the Trade was lowered. Another Talk was directed to Captain Milledge, deſiring him to forbear ſending out their young Men to War, for they did not want the Path ſpoiled, and it would be Time enough to call for their Aſſiſtance when our Forces proved too weak for the Cherokees, &c. Theſe Letters confirm the Accounts of the bad Temper the Creeks were ſaid to be in, which they ſay is chiefly owing to the Mortar and Young Lieutenant. The Creeks who brought the laſt mentioned Talk, had in Charge to call Fool Harry (Sympeoſey) and the other Indians Home. About 30 Chickeſaws were going out before this Talk arrived, but it has ſtopped them; however they ſtill ſay they will join the Army. Sympeoſey was on his Return from Savannah, and had promiſed likewiſe to go out, but it was feared this unlucky Talk would have ſome bad Effects on him.

May 28. By Perſons Yeſterday in Town, we are informed, That the Indians continue their Depredations on the North-Carolina Side, and that on Sunday Se'ennight a Man was killed and ſcalped within four Miles of the Meeting-houſe at Waxſaws, in this Province; and laſt Wedneſday we received Advice of two of the Settlers on Rocky-River being killed in the like Manner.

A Letter, of very late Date, from the Creek Nation ſays, "The old Men of this Nation are againſt making War, becauſe, ſay they, we ſhould be diſtreſſed for want of Goods, and our Path to Charles-Town ſpoilt: The young People are for War, but are reſtrained by their Superiors; but notwithſtanding this, Hummers, a Point Fellow, is going to War by Stealth: Allick declares openly he will go, in Spite of the whole Nation, and never return without a Cherokee Scalp; Abram has likewiſe promiſed to go. The Cherokees were not received in the Upper Creek Towns till they threw away the white Peoples Scalps, and bloody Hatchet; 5 or 600 Chactaws might be prevailed on to go out againſt the Cherokees."

Camp at Congarees, May 17. "We arrived here the 1ſt. the Waggons ſet out from hence for Monck's Corner the 4th, and returned, loaded with Proviſions for the Army, the 14th. We have, ever ſince our Arrival at this Place, been detained for want of Carriages. We always expected to march from hence by the 15th at fartheſt, but the Waggons detained us till this Morning at 4 o'Clock, when we began our March; but we are obliged to leave a Number of Waggons behind us, who are to join us at Hollow-Creek, about 28 Miles from this Place, where we ſhall halt a Day for them. We expect to get to Ninety-ſix in five Days March; we muſt halt a few Days there, to refreſh our Horſes; but Col. Montgomery is reſolved to be at Keowee the firſt of June, or within a few Days of that Time."

Congarees, May 22. "Lieutenant Montgomery, who was left with a Detachment, to eſcort the laſt of the Waggons belonging to the Army, ſet out on Sunday Evening the 18th. Mr. Atkin arrived here on Tueſday; but before he came, King Haggler, with 30 Catawbas, who had been waiting for him, were ſet off. On receiving a Meſſage from him, a Party of them returned, and this Day he ſet out with them for the Army."

Auguſta, May 15, "From the many private Letters come to Hand, we cannot flatter ourſelves that the Creeks will join us ſoon; the moſt they promiſe us is a ſtrict Neutrality; however, there are ſtill Hopes that Things will take an agreeable Turn in our Favour; we have a great many Friends among the Creeks. Some of the moſt knowing of that Nation declare, that if our Enemies perſiſt in carrying on the War againſt us, they will join us."--------

Charles-Town, May 31. The Narration of Robert French, Pack-horſeman, lately arrived in Auguſta from the Upper Creek Nation. Taken on Oath the 23d of May, 1760.

District of Auguſta, in Georgia, ſſ. THIS Informant ſaith and depoſeth, That on or about the 14th Day of this inſtant May, he this Informant was warned by an Indian Woman, to take Care of himſelf, for that he had not above a Day longer to live.

That the ſecond Day after he this Informant had this Information, as he was ſelling a Blanket to two young Fellows, he this Examinant was taken hold of by three or four Indians, who told him, that they were ſent to take his Goods away, and to kill him, but that they would not do the latter, but would preſerve him; and immediately hurried him forcibly away to a Place of Safety, on a high Hill, about 200 Yards, from whence he ſaw the Indians take the Strouds out of the Houſe, and tear them up, and fired a great many Guns.

That he this Examinant, on ſeeing the Indians tear up the Strouds in the Yard, retired to a Place of more Safety, in a Thicket, where he continued about two Hours, when an Indian Wench, a Friend of his, came to him, and told him, that her Uncle (meaning the Captain of the Oakfuſkees) deſired him this Informant to go to the Epaiſaugas, a Place about three Miles from the Oakfuſkees, and to wait there till he came to him.

That he this Informant did go to the Epaiſaugas, where the ſaid Captain of the Oakfuſkees came to him, and told him, that the white People at the Oakfuſkees were killed, and every Thing ſpoiled; and adviſed him this Informant, to make the beſt of his Way to Auguſta, and to acquaint the Governor, and the white People, of what had happened; and that the ſaid Captain of the Oakfuſkees aſſiſted him this Informant with a Horſe, ſweet Flour, a Pair of Mockaſins, and an old Blanket, to get him ſafe off.

That he this Examinant, making ſome Doubts, whether the Information he had, of the white Peoples being killed at the Oakfuſkees, was true, deſired the Captain to convince him of it; when the Captain readily went with him this Informant, to the Trading-houſe at Oakfuſkees, where he did actually ſee, in the Evening, juſt after Sun-ſet, the Body of Mr. William Rae, a Trader, and that of William Robertſon, a Pack-horſeman, lying dead in the Yard, where Mr. Rae kept his Store, and at the ſame time ſaw a great Number of Indians at the Oakfuſkee Town, in the Square, dancing the War Dance.

That he this Informant was told, by the Captain of the Oakfuſkees, that John Roſs, another Trader, was cut to Pieces, and that the white People of the Sugeſpogas, Oakchoys, and Caiolegies, he the Captain believed were killed, notwithſtanding they endeavoured to defend themſelves.

That this Informant was, during the Courſe of his Journey to Auguſta, purſued and fired at by ſeveral Bodies of Indians.

Taken and ſworn to before us, the Day and Year above-written, DAVID DOUGLAS, JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAMS, JOHN RAE.

The above Narrative or Affidavit was brought by an Expreſs from Auguſta, who arrived here on Thurſday. Private Letters by the ſaid Expreſs contain theſe further Particulars, that the War-King, with ten other Indians of the Oakfuſkee Town, came to Auguſta a Day or two before French arrived there, as an Eſcort to ſome Pack Horſes laden with Leather, and were at that Place when French came in: That French declared, he was charged by the Oakfuſkee Captain to deſire the white People, if they killed the Indians, to ſpare the Life of the War-King: Whereupon he and his Party were accordingly ſet at Liberty; that ſeveral Coweta and Cuſſitah Indians were at Mr. M'Gillivray's, when the melancholly Accounts of what had happened, came to him, and obſerving a great Confuſion of Countenances, immediately moved off for their own Country; that the Chickeſaws were alſo preſent, and promiſed to ſtand firm by the Engliſh, but excuſed themſelves from going on any more Expeditions againſt the Cherokees; that Mr. William Rae, had two Balls ſhot through his Body, and was cut along the Forehead with a Hatchet; that Mr. John Roſs was cut into four Quarters; that the Country thereabouts was in the greateſt Confuſion imaginable; and that unleſs ſome Aſſiſtance was immediately ſent, it would be impoſſible to make any Stand at Auguſta, or at any of the private Forts (which were built only to gain Time, and to oppoſe the Cherokees, when they ſhould come that Way) and the vaſt Quantity of Ammunition, &c. lodged there muſt fall a Prey to the Enemy, who would thereby be enabled to lay waſte moſt of Georgia, and a great Part of Carolina. [This muſt convince us, that the French and their Agents have not been inactive on the Side of Miſſiſippi, the Ports of which have been open all the preſent War, to a moſt villainous Trade, whereby they have been plentifully ſupplied with proper Articles to debauch the Minds of Indians.]

Yeſterday Morning arrived another Expreſs from Auguſta, with Letters dated the 26th and 27th Inſtant, containing the following further Advices. That it was an Indian Fellow, named the Handſome Fellow, in the French Intereſt, who began the preſent Affair in the Creek Nation: That he gathered a large Gang, whom he knew to be as diſaffected as himſelf, from Oakfuſkee, Sugeſpoga, and Caiolegie, and began by killing the Traders, and plundering the Stores at Oakfuſkee; then proceeded to the two or three next Towns in Courſe, till he came to the Path which leads to Mucculaſſa; when he divided his Gang into two Parties, each of whom proſecuted the Carnage through two different Ranges of Towns: That it was almoſt certain, that the Traders and Pack-Horſemen in all the Upper Creek Towns (viz. Oakfuſkee, Sugeſpoga, Ockchoy, Fuſhatſhee, White-Ground, &c.) were killed: That none were known to have eſcaped, but thoſe that were at Tackabatche and Talaſſee, who had Warning, and ran into the Woods; and one Moſes Price, from Sageſpoga, who happened to be out Horſe-hunting while the Traders were murdering, and on his Return to it, was called to by a Wench, to fly for his Life, whereupon he ſet off on Foot for Auguſta, and reached it in nine Days (near 400 Miles) in a moſt pitiable Condition, having had nothing for Suſtenance but ſome Birds Eggs, an Opoſſum, and a Snake: That the Lower Creeks, upon hearing of what had happened in the Upper Towns, immediately ſet about collecting all the Traders and Pack-horſemen, in their Towns, to the Point, which they did in four Days (except five or ſix, who either could not be found, or choſe to run all Hazards) and ſent them under an Eſcort for Savannah. [Whether this friendly Act is a genuine Proof of their Attachment to us, or only a Fineſſe to get off their People, who were then at Savannah, Time will diſcover.

Some Friend Creeks have intimated, that whenever any of their Nation began Hoſtilities againſt the Cherokees, the Cherokee Party would maſſacre the white People. That Fort Moore being judged untenable, the Garriſon had withdrawn from thence to Auguſta: And that all the private Forts about Auguſta, except Meſſieurs Macartan and Campbell's, were abandoning; and Men, Women and Children flying thither from all Quarters, in moſt deplorable Circumſtances: In ſhort, the Deſolation and Diſtreſs of thoſe Parts of Georgia and Carolina that are moſt expoſed, is hardly to be conceived, much leſs deſcribed.

Yeſterday alſo arrived an Expreſs from Virginia, with Diſpatches from Governor Fauquier. Private Letters of the 8th Inſtant, do

not give us any Hopes that Fort Loudoun will be relieved from thence; and say, that Colonel Byrd's Regiment is thus stationed, viz. 400 Men at Alexandria, and the remaining 300 to guard the Frontiers.

Letters of the 24th Instant, from North-Carolina, afford us no Prospect of Assistance from thence, to reduce the Cherokees.

By an Express this Morning, from Ninety-Six, we learn, that the Army arrived there on Sunday last, the Officers and Men all healthy, and in high Spirits; that they expected to move from thence about the 28th, and to reach Keowee in about 8 Days more: That 24 Waggons were sent back to the Congarees: That King Haggler and some Catawbas were with the Army: And that Colonel Richardson was returning, having delivered up his Command there to the Honourable Colonel Montgomery; who takes with him near 350 Men of the Rangers and Provincial Regiment, and leaves the rest to scour the Back Country, from Savannah River to the Catawba River, and to guard the Communication between Congarees and Ninety-Six.

The Negroe Abraham, who belonged to Mr. Samuel Behn, and lately obtained his Freedom, since his Recovery from the Small-Pox, has delivered some Dispatches from his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, at both Forts in the Cherokees; and was at Beaver Creek, on his Return, with Answers to those Dispatches, last Tuesday, but is not yet come to Town. We hear that he was fired at 30 Miles on this Side of Ninety-Six, and obliged to alter his Route. He left Fort Loudoun the 15th Instant, when all seemed quiet in the Nation, and the Upper Cherokees still pretended to be desirous of Peace; yet they had placed Centinels at certain Distances around the Fort, so that he found it difficult to get in, even in the Night. The Little Carpenter was still there, and had engaged a Party of young Fellows to go against the French. The Gang that went to Fort Thoulouse were returned home; and the Indians endeavoured to persuade our Garrison, that they were not well received, but even ill treated, by the French. ---One of our Letters from the Creek Nation, from which we published some of the Advices in our last, did inform us, "*That when the Cherokees presented the English Scalps to the Commander of the French Fort at Halbama, that Officer pretended to discountenance such Barbarity, and to leave the Square in a Passion; but that he afterwards accepted their Present in a very polite Manner, and ornamented the Top of his House with them.*"

On Tuesday last arrived here Capt. M'Carroll, in seven Weeks from Bristol, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

ROME, March 22.

THE Stile of the Couriers, and of the Letters that come hither from Naples, does not well suit our Taste. The King of Sardinia's Minister has left Naples; and tho' he had his Audience of Leave of his Sicilian Majesty, yet the Manner in which he terminated his Ministry, implies some Disgust. If this Coldness, which forebodes no Good, should be productive of something worse, the Ecclesiastic State, tho' no way concerned in the Differences of those two Powers, may notwithstanding, on account of its Situation, become the Theatre of their Quarrel. A Courier, who passed through this City this Day, going to Naples with Dispatches from the French Court, dropt some Hints, which occasion very serious Speculations; and we are confirmed in our Apprehensions of Mischief, by the Arrival of an Officer of the Regiment of Miquelets (Spanish Highlanders) in the Service of the King of the Two Sicilies, who is going from Naples to Madrid.

Brussels, April 3. *Eighteen Battalions and Twenty-two Squadrons of French Troops are soon expected to pass through this City, on their March to the Army of the most Christian King in Germany.*

Nuremberg, April 4. On the First of this Month there passed by this Town a Train of Artillery, consisting of 24 Pieces of large Cannon, with 20 Waggons, laden with Ammunition, going to the Army of the Empire.

Paderborn, April 8. The Army is greatly increased within this Week past; the Regiments are complete; the Artillery is in fine Order; and the Magazines are all formed. By the present Disposition of our Forces, we are perfectly secure from any Attempts of the French; who gave out, some Days ago, that their Intention was to give us Battle before the Arrival of the British Troops. We had some Apprehensions of their Design, by the different Parties sent out by Marshal Broglio to reconnoitre our Chain, and this occasioned Prince Ferdinand to alter our Situation; but we have neither seen nor heard any thing further of them for these eight Days past. The Army will doubtless take the Field the Beginning of next Month.

Versailles, April 10. Since the Marshal Duke de Broglio has brought back the Troops into their Quarters, we no longer doubt of the Superiority of the King's Armies for the approaching Campaign. This General would not have given this Demonstration of being secure, had he not been certain that the Enemy could not surprize him offensively. The Castle of Marpourg, we are assured, will be the Object of the first Operation.

Hague, April 12. We do not hear that France and her Allies have as yet made any Overtures whereon to found a Suspension of Arms, and much less a Treaty, as is usual in Cases of this Nature, before the Meeting of a Congress: In all Likelihood the settling a general Peace will turn out a very tedious Affair. Whether this Declaration is made with a real Intention of making Peace, or is only an Artifice of France to gain Time, and engage Spain in her Quarrel, in case England should refuse to accept what she may call reasonable Terms, Time only can discover. In the mean while we hear that the Campaign will open very soon; that it will be pushed with the utmost Vigour on all Sides; and that the Conditions of the future Peace will in a great Measure depend on its Success.

Paris, April 11. Another Frigate is arrived at L'Orient, from the E. Indies, having on board an Aid de Camp of Gen. Lally, who brings the Court a Detail of what has happened in that Country. Our Troops, animated by the Advantages gained over the English in September last, and reinforced by 800 Men which M. d'Ache had landed at Pondicherry, have again repulsed the Enemy, obliged them to repass the Paler, to abandon Tirvatour, and retire to Canjiverom. M. de Bussy afterwards went with the best Part of the white Cavalry, and four Companies of Grenadiers, to Arcate, in order to settle there his Route with the Nabob Bezeletzingue, who had brought 300 French from Salabetzingue, and 7000 of the Country Troops. This Junction will favour the Project of a new Attempt upon Trichenapali. The Triagar, of which we were already Masters, was made the Depositum of our Artillery and Ammunition for the Siege of that Place. If the Expedition of Trichenapali should terminate happily, our Troops will immediatily go against Madrass. The English have left but a small Garrison at Masulipatan, from whence they have carried off their Artillery; and they are collecting their Forces at Bengal, where the Superiority of the Dutch, and new Revolutions, may soon require an Exertion of them.

Notwithstanding the great Armaments of the English, our Letters from Rouen advise that the Traders there are amassing Cargoes for Africa and America. The Privateers of Dieppe and Havre offer to convoy their Ships to their Destination; and some of them, lately come from the Coast of Guiney, have agreed even with the English at Senegal to furnish their Factories with such Merchandizes as we used to supply the Africans with. Those People, accustomed to our Goods, refuse all Traffick, if they cannot have their former Exchanges. The English, who want several of our Manufactures, have already suffered greatly by allowing them those they can furnish themselves at the same Price that ours used to go at; so that the Interruption which the Enemies have caused to our Commerce upon all that Coast, will prove advantageous to us; and the Experience the Negroes have had of both Nations, will make their Attachment to us the stronger.

Rostock, April 14. We hear that a Detachment of Prussians have carried off several large Chests of Arms, made at Suhla and Thuringia, which were destined for the Russians.

Hamburgh, April 15. We hear from the Farther Pomerania, that the Russians have made themselves Masters of Coslin, seven Leagues from Colberg, and have placed in it a Garrison of 800 Men.

Prague, April 9. General Laudohn is still in the Neighbourhood of Jagendorff, and his advanced Posts are at Steinau; besides several Regiments drawn from the Garrisons in Hungary, which have already joined them, he is to be reinforced by one Regiment of Cuiraffiers, one of Dragoons, and two of Foot, which have been detached by Marshal Daun. Laudohn's Hussars have carried off a large Convoy destined for Cosel.

Berlin, April 15. Four Carts loaded with Carbines and Pistols, which were seized at Gardeleben, have been brought hither. It is said that these Arms were designed for the Swedes.

Bamberg, April 12. Some Advices from Saxony say, that the Prussians have seized several Posts round Dresden, which they are fortifying with a numerous Artillery: Nevertheless it is the common Opinion, that the Prussians will continue on the Defensive in Saxony, having just detached from their Army several Regiments to Silesia and Pomerania.

Altena, April 17. The Austrians propose to divide their Forces in Silesia into two Bodies; one of which is to make Head against Fouquet, and the other to lay Siege to some of the Fortresses.

Our freshest Letters from Leipsic say, that both Armies in Saxony were begun to be put in Motion.

Cassel, April 10. Saturday arrived here seven large Pieces of Cannon, from Hanover, which are immediately to be provided with Carriages. We expect 34 Pieces more, of different Bores, to be placed on our Ramparts. The greatest Part of the Hessian Troops are to be stationed on the Frontiers of this Country, to protect it from any Invasion, while the rest of the Allied Army advances to the Rhine, to act against the French.

Head-Quarters of the Allies at Paderborn, April 15. The Landgrave of Hesse came here the 11th, and had a long Conference with Prince Ferdinand and the Hereditary Prince.

The first Part of the Reinforcement from England, consisting of four Regiments of Horse, one of Foot, and 600 Horses, are under March through the Bishopric of Osnabrug, for the Places of their Destination.

Madrid, April 4. Our Monarch, the Mediator between France and England, proposes to insist on the Restitution of Canada, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, and some neighbouring Places. [Utrecht Gazette.]

The Portuguese Ambassador warmly sollicits our Court to expel the Jesuits from its Dominions.

Francfort, April 17. Six Silver Branches of the Cathedral of Strasbourg, weighing 900 lb. have been sent to the Mint.

Paris, April 14. The Marquis de Grimaldi, Spanish Minister to the States-General, arrived here on the 12th.

LONDON.

April 21. The Reception of Lieutenant General Lally, whom the French Court has thought fit to recal, is not like to be very favourable on his Return, considering the Complaints made against him by the Dutch, as well as the French East-India Company, for exacting Sums of Money from their Settlements, and the Remonstrances of his own Officers; so that he will have Need of all that Address for which he is so famous, and of all that Interest by which he has been hitherto supported, to extricate him out of the Difficulties in which he has been plunged by his haughty and rapacious Temper.

Letters from Spain by the Groyne Mail, advise of six French Privateers being out from Vigo, and of their having taken several Prizes.

By a Letter from Turin we are assured, that the Spanish Ambassador at that Court had declared, that the King his Master was ready to accept being Mediator, in order to put a Stop to the Progress of the present War; and at the same time declared, if a Peace could not be brought about soon, as the French Court had entered into an unnatural Alliance, in order to crush the King of Prussia, his Catholick Majesty would not be a tame Spectator of any such Act, but was determined to assist him to the utmost.

A List of the Spanish Land Forces, as it was published at Madrid, the 10th ultimo.

Reg.	Cavalry.	Squadrons.	Men.
1	of Body Guards,	3	420
1	of Royal Carabineers,	3	420
19	of Carabineers,	38	5244
1	of Guard Coast of Granada,	4	588
10	of Dragoons,	20	2760
32		68	9432

	Infantry.	Battalions.	
1	Regiment of Spanish Guards,	6	3198
25	Nationals,	50	29150
1	the Garrison of Oran,	2	1378
1	the Garrison of Ceuta,	2	1378
1	the Marine,	8	4120
1	Walloon Guards,	6	2198
3	Irish,	6	4200
3	Walloons,	6	4200
2	Italian,	4	2800
4	Swiss,	8	4800
1	Artillery,	2	1378
43		100	68232

	Free Troops.	
17	Free Companies of Infantry and Cavalry,	2020
33	Battalions of Militia,	23100
4	Regiments of Invalids,	4800
1	Company of Mountain Fusileers,	80
1	Company of Blackmoors of the Country,	150
	The whole Number of Men,	98382

Some Letters which came by the Spanish Mail advise, that the Count de Feuentes, the Ambassador appointed by his Catholick Majesty to the Court of Great-Britain, was ready to set out for London the 16th of last Month.

By a Gentleman lately arrived from Leipsic we are informed, that the King of Prussia's Armies are actually 70000 Men stronger than when the War broke out; that the King had personally reviewed every Regiment in the Army in Saxony; and finding several Lads too young to bear Arms, he ordered them to be discharged for two Years longer: The said Gentleman farther adds, that the People of Silesia have declared their unanimous Resolution of adhering to his Majesty's Interest, and their utter Abhorrence of the Austrian Government.

April 23. There not being any Prospect of Employment for a formidable Fleet in Quiberon Bay, some of the Ships of that Command have received Orders to cruize in the Ocean; and Sir John Bentley, in the Warspite, with a flying Squadron, is directed to look into the Road of Basque. The Remainder of the Ships spread such a Distance, that very little coasting Trade can be carried on. The very Soldiers have been taken, going from the Main to the Islands, to relieve those who were sick.

We hear that the Minerva, one of our Frigates, cruizing to the Westward, having chaced a French Privateer, in a fresh Gale, the Frenchman overset, and went to the Bottom.

The Pallas Privateer, of Bayonne, of 14 Guns, and 140 Men, was taken the First of April by the Fame and Achilles Men of War, bound to Louisbourg. The said Privateer had taken the Richard, Wicksted, from Yarmouth, bound to Philadelphia.

By Letters from Freyberg, of the 2d Instant, we are informed, that his Prussian Majesty had sent for a Train of heavy Artillery from Berlin, and that it was expected all Things would be ready for opening the Campaign upon its Arrival at the Army.

One Hundred and Seventy Land Forces are to embark on board the East-India Ships, together with several Officers of the Train of Artillery; the rest of the Troops are to go on board the several Men of War already appointed for that Expedition.

The unfortunate Earl in the Tower, some Time before his Trial, made a handsome Provision for the Children of his deceased Steward, and for the Payment of his own just Debts.

Yesterday a Petition was, by the Honourable Captain Shirley, and the Honourable and Reverend Mr. Shirley, presented to His Majesty, in Favour of Earl Ferrers.

Mr. Wilton, a Statuary, is making a grand Monument for the late General WOLFE, which will soon be put up in Westminster Abbey.

April 25. *We hear that the late Sentence of the Court-Martial, has been confirmed by His Majesty, when he was pleased to signify, that it was his Pleasure, that the said Sentence should be given out in public Orders; 'That no Officer, of 'ver so high Birth, or Employment, can be screened from 'Punishment for such Offences; which, to a Man that has a-'ny Sense of Honour, must be worse than Death, that all Of-'ficers in His Majesty's Service may avoid Punishment arising 'from Disobedience of Orders.'*

We hear that ten more Regiments of Foot are ordered to be in Readiness to march at a short Notice, in order to embark for Germany, besides those before appointed to go; and that some more Horse will likewise be sent.

The Cloathing for the Irish Carabineers will be delivered to them in three or four Days, after which they will be reviewed by General Ligonier, and then embark for Germany.

Orders are given for eight Regiments, and four Battalions of the Foot-Guards to be in Readiness at an Hour's Notice, to embark for the Isle of Wight, and form a Camp there, that they may embark from thence in a Body, Transports for receiving them being already provided.

His Prussian Majesty has ordered all the Officers of the Army of the Empire, that had from Time to Time been made Prisoners by his Troops, and dismissed upon Parole, to render themselves by a Day certain, notwithstanding any imperial Dispensations, or their being since entered into any other Service.

A Bargeman of Beskow, six or seven Leagues from Francfort on the Oder, who was a Spy for the Russians, has been taken up and sent to Goal.

Three more Spies have been taken up in France, two at Brest, and one at Port l'Orient.

Several cruizing Vessels of War are fitting out to be stationed in the West-Indies, to protect the Trade of our Colonies in those Parts.

The Penguin Sloop of War, lost on the Coast of Portugal, was not taken by French Privateers, but started a Plank, and afterwards took Fire by Accident, by which she sunk. All the Crew were saved.

The Thornton, Merry, from Virginia for London, was well off the Lizard the 18th Instant.

The Kent, Donaldson, from Virginia for London, arrived at Portsmouth last Wednesday.

The Amazon Man of War, Captain Norton, is arrived express from the Leeward Islands, with an Account of the Death of Governor Crump, Governor of Guadaloupe. Colonel Melvill succeeds him in the Command. Captain Norton has taken this War 22 Privateers.

The Kingston and Rochester Men of War, with the Transports for Quebec, sailed from Portsmouth Yesterday, and were out of Sight when the Post came away.

Last Wednesday Se'ennight the Transports, with the Forces draughted from the Regiments in the North, and those from the Royal Volunteers at New-Castle, sailed from Shields for Embden, under Convoy of the Hornet Sloop.

Portsmouth, April 19. Yesterday arrived at Spithead, His Majesty's Ship Niger, Captain Bentinck, who brought up with her a Brigantine from St. Domingo, laden with Sugar and Indigo. Also arrived the York, from New-York, retaken by the above Man of War.

BOSTON, June 9.

Last Tuesday about Noon, his Excellency Governor Pownall, attended by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, and House of Representatives, and a great Number of Civil and Military Officers, and other Gentlemen, set out from the Court-House in this Town, and being escorted by the Company of Cadets, under Arms, walked in Procession, through King-Street, down the Long-Wharff, where the Castle-Barge lay ready for the Reception of his Excellency; and after receiving the most respectful Salutations, upon his Departure from us, his Excellency was received into the Barge; the Barge of the Province Ship King George, also attending, a Number of Gentlemen accompanied his Excellency; upon the Barge's putting off the Wharff, in order to proceed to Nantasket, his Excellency was saluted by the Discharge of the Guns of the Batteries of this Town; as also by those of the Castle upon passing that Fortress. Upon arriving in Nantasket Road, his Excellency went first on board the Province Ship King George, Captain Hallowell; the Guns of said Ship being discharged, his Excellency put off in the Barge (the Guns of the Ship being again discharged) and embarked on board the Ship Benjamin and Samuel, Captain Patten, lying also in Nantasket Road, and about Eight o'Clock came under Sail, and proceeded on his Voyage to England.

Thursday last, Captain Watson arrived here in five Weeks from Glasgow, but brings no later foreign Advices than we have already received: Two Days after he left Port, he was taken by a French Privateer of 18 Carriage Guns, but ransomed his Vessel, after having all his Guns (18) taken from him, for 3500 l. Sterling, and about a Fortnight after, he was boarded by two French Privateers, but on producing his Ransom Papers, he was dismissed.

Captain Morris arrived here Yesterday in 41 Days from Bristol; by him we learn, that the News of a decisive Battle between the King of Prussia and Count Daun (according to the Situation of the two Armies) was hourly expected. Captain Morris is bound for Virginia.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

Tuesday last came down from Albany, the two Indians mentioned in our last to have escaped from the Enemy. It appears that they left Montreal, or some of the Out-posts, in Company with seven others, in order to take a Prisoner; and on their Way made their Escape: This at first they denied, upon their Examination at Crown-

Point, but being commended for returning to their own Country, they confeſſed it; and one of the French Indians, of the ſame Party, was afterwards taken on the Lake, in a Canoe, by ſome of our Scouts from Crown-Point.

Our Accounts by laſt Night's Poſt from Albany are, That on Wedneſday laſt, the 11th Inſtant, an Expreſs arrived there from Sir William Johnſon, with the agreeable News that the Siege of Quebec was raiſed, with the Loſs of Five Thouſand of the Enemy: That this Intelligence was brought from La Galette by a Party ſent thither, where the Head Warriors of the Enemy acquainted our Indians, that an Expreſs from Montreal had informed the Commanding Officer at La Galette, that two of our Ships had intercepted a French Fleet, conſiſting of ſix Store Ships, near the Town of Quebec: But notwithſtanding this, the Enemy continued to puſh the Siege with Vigour, until the Arrival of eight Engliſh Men of War, which occaſioned the Enemy to quit their Works and Cannnon precipitately, and march back to Montreal: (This Particular is related ſo circumſtantially, that the Truth of it is not in the leaſt doubted; and the Reaſon for our not having any Account by Water from Quebec is, that the Enemy's Ships taken, reported of 30 Sail being expected from Old France; therefore our People would not ſend a Veſſel down, leſt they might get Intelligence of our Ships being arrived, and the Siege raiſed.)

Another Expreſs arrived at Albany in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, and brought Advice, that an Indian well known had returned from a Scout, and confirmed the above News, of the Siege of Quebec being raiſed, in every Particular.

We are further aſſured from above, That Major Rogers has had a very ſmart Bruſh with the Enemy, about three Leagues from Iſle aux Noix: His Party conſiſted of 200, and theirs 300, chiefly or all Indians, whom he beat, after a ſmart Engagement of two Hours and an Half, off the Field of Battle, and purſued them: When he returned to the Field he found three Indians dead, and upwards of 30 Arms, and doubts not of his having killed 50 of them. The three Indian Scalps he brought off.

By Letters and News Papers brought hither Yeſterday per Expreſs from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, down to June 3, we are informed, That the Cherokee Indians ſtill continue deſperate in their Deſigns, carrying all before them, by Murder, Rapine, &c.---That even the Creek Indians, at leaſt the Upper Tribe, who were thought to be Friends to the Engliſh, have commenced Hoſtilities againſt us, by killing and cutting in Pieces all the Engliſh Traders among them, ſave two, who happily eſcaped by the Goodneſs of ſome of their Squaws:---That the Lower Creeks ſeemed ſtill to be in our Favour, but lay under great Suſpicions:---That Fort Moore, and all the private Forts about Auguſta, were either deſtroyed or abandoned by the Garriſons; and Men, Women, and Children, flying thither from all Quarters, in moſt deplorable Circumſtances:---That Colonel Montgomery was gone from Fort Ninety-Six, and determined to burn and deſtroy all he meets with till he arrives at Fort Loudoun, which was in a moſt piteous Condition, having only a Pint of Corn per Day each Man.---That on Thurſday, the Fifth of June, a Draught was to be made from the Province of South-Carolina, when it was thought every ſecond or third Perſon muſt be drafted, and hold themſelves ready to go off, with 14 Days Proviſion, in order to ſave Georgia. [Thus it appears the French and their Agents have not been inactive on the Side of Miſſiſippi.]

We further learn, That an Inſurrection was apprehended in the Province of South-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

On Saturday laſt, Capt. Campbell, of this Port, came to Town. He was taken by a French Privateer, commanded by a Spaniard, off of Hiſpaniola, and carried into Porto Rico, where he was very ill uſed.

Capt. Grenoe, in a Privateer Sloop belonging to St. Chriſtophers, being watering at the Weſt End of that Iſland, was likewiſe taken and carried in there. He was ſuddenly ſurprized and boarded by two Spaniſh Pettiaugres full of Men, who uſed him and Crew moſt barbarouſly.

The Snow Sadler, Captain Fitzherbert, is arrived at St. Chriſtophers from this Port. In his Paſſage he was attacked by a large French Letter of Marque Sloop, of 12 Guns, and full of Men, bound to St. Euſtatia from Martinico. The Engagement was very hot, and laſted a conſiderable Time, during which Captain Fitzherbert, and his People, behaved ſo gallantly, that the Frenchman, having loſt a Number of his Hands, and his Veſſel being much ſhattered, thought proper to make the beſt of his Way for his deſigned Port. The Sadler had none killed or wounded; mounted only ſeven Guns, and had but ſeventeen Men, Paſſengers included.

By Captain Minott there are a Number of Letters from South-Carolina, ſetting forth the melancholy Situation of that Colony, occaſioned by the Indian War; but as the Purport of them all is chiefly the ſame with what follows, it is thought needleſs to publiſh more of them.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, June 1, 1760.

"The Cherokee Party is ſtronger, and has been more ſucceſsful with the Creeks than ours; ſo that they have actually engaged them to begin and commit Hoſtilities againſt us, by the Slaughter of all our Traders they could lay their Tomahawks on; of this we have had certain Intelligence within theſe few Days paſt.------The Choctaws are a very numerous and powerful Nation, lying juſt behind the Creeks, are commonly reckoned about 7000 fighting Men, and have hitherto been prevented from falling on us by the Creeks, a very warlike Nation, and till now much devoted to our Intereſt; but they have left us, and are generally ſaid to be about 2500 fighting Men; and the Cherokees are ſuppoſed to be from 3700 to 4000; ſo that you will eaſily ſee from this what the Number of our external Enemies may be, while we have 70,000 Negroes in our Bowels.---- You may think how theſe Things will end.----We do not exactly know our Situation, but a few Days more will open our Eyes."

A Veſſel for this Place, and another for New-York, ſailed with Captain M'Carroll from Briſtol; Captain Condy, for this Port, was to ſail a few Days after him; and Captain Rankin, alſo for this Harbour, it was thought, would proceed on his Voyage in a Week or two after Captain Condy.

Our Advices from Crown-Point ſay, that the brave Rogers had landed but 100 of his Men, when he was immediately attacked by five Times the Number; but that he diſpoſed of his ſmall Party in ſo Soldier like a Manner, that he entirely routed the Enemy, ſlaying great Numbers of them, and obliging the Remainder to retire moſt precipitately, throwing down their Arms, in order to be the better able to carry off their Dead and Wounded; and that he had one regular Officer and Twenty-one Men killed, and nine wounded; all which he brought off the Field, and ſent in a Veſſel to Crown-Point.

All was perfectly quiet and well at Pittſburgh the 29th ult.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Indian Trader, Anthony Robinſon, from London.
Sloop Swift, Archibald Gardiner, from New-Providence.
Sloop General Lawrence, Jabez Cobb, from Halifax.
Schooner Pretty Betſey, Benjamin Clifford, from New-Providence.
Schooner Diſpatch, James Godfrey, from North-Carolina.
Schooner Lydia, Joſeph Godfrey, from Boſton.
Brig Mary, Thomas Alexander Shurlock, from Dublin.
Sloop Dove, George Luſher from Turk-Iſlands.
Ship Hayfield, Robert Henderſon, from Fyall.
Sloop Good Intent, Nicholas Shepherd, from New-York.
Sloop Mary and Ann, John Steel, from Maryland.
Schooner Two Brothers, John Minott, from South-Carolina.
Brig King of Pruſſia, William Murray, from New-Providence.
Brig Charming Peggy, Seth Harvey, from Ditto.
Sloop Mary-Ann-Elizabeth, James Burt, from St. Kitts.
Sloop Mary, Robert Tucker, from Bermuda.
Sloop Two Friends, Edward Robinſon, from North-Carolina.
Schooner Charming Nancy, Paul Androvin, from N. Caſtle, on Delaware.
Snow Cleveland, William Andrew, from Glaſgow.

Ship Britannia, Gordon Butler, from Liverpool.
Sloop Charming Molly, William Douglas, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Seaflower, Peleg Shearman, from Ditto.
Sloop Dolphin, Jeremiah Greenman, from Ditto.
Schooner Wheel-of-Fortune, William Fitch, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Pitt, George Bridges, for St. Kitts.
Brig Prince of Orange, Henry Snalling, for Antigua.
Sloop Molly, James Roſs, for St. Kitts.
Sloop General Lawrence, Jabez Cobb, for Halifax.

CLEARED.

Schooner Hawke, John Whitmarſh, to Newfoundland.
Schooner Recovery, James Draper, to New-Providence.

By ORDER of the HONOURABLE
BRIGADIER GENERAL *MONCKTON.*

WHEREAS it has been a Practice for the Waggoners, who have taken up Loads of King's Stores for Lancaſter and Carliſle, to ſtop at their Houſes, or on the Road, with the ſame, to the great Detriment of His Majeſty's Service: Theſe are to inform all ſuch, who, for the future, may be guilty of the like Practices, that the Rates allowed by the General's Advertiſement will be ſtopt, and they puniſhed according to Law, for the ſame. Witneſs our Hands, this Eleventh of June, 1760.

PLUMSTED and FRANKS.

Juſt imported by the Ship Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold cheap, by Wholeſale only, at the Store of

Iſaac Whitelock, and *George Dillwyn*,

Nearly oppoſite to JOHN BARR's, in Queen-ſtreet, LANCASTER,

A LARGE and Neat Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

Juſt imported from London, by the Captains Bolitho, Gibbon, and Robinſon, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM SWORD,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Jonathan Evans's,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and East-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the Ship King George, Capt. Dingee, from Belfaſt, and the Brig Mary, Capt. Shurlock, from Dublin, and to be ſold by

SCOTT and M'MICHAEL,

In Water-ſtreet,

A PARCEL of choice Beef and Butter, and a neat Aſſortment of fine Yard wide Iriſh Linens.------They have alſo to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of choice Jamaica Spirits.

Juſt imported in the Beulah, Captain Gibbon, from London, and to be ſold by

JAMES STEEL,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, two Doors from the Sign of the George,

OZENBRIGS, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia linen and huckaback, dowlas and princes linen, damaſk and diaper tabling and napkening, Engliſh damaſks and paduaſoys, ribbons, ferrit, ſewing ſilks, black and cloth coloured ſilk mittens, ſtock, Dreſden and Mancheſter tapes, bandance, romal and lungee handkerchiefs, ſtay trimmings, ruſſels, damaſks, calimancoes, ſhaloons, rattinets, durants, tammies, ſpotted ſwanſkin, croſs-barr'd ſaddle cloth ſtuff, ſcarlet ſerge, muſlins, corded and flowered dimities, calicoes, cotton chints, printed linens, bed calicoes, ticken and bed bunts, black ſingle alopeens, cloth coloured grazets, black alamode patches of lawns, ſilk and oil ſkin umbrelloes, large and ſmall japanned and walnut framed looking glaſſes, a cheſt of china, beſt hyſon tea in half pound caniſters, a compleat ſett of imaged tea equipage, F and F F gunpowder, duck and pigeon ſhot, fowling pieces, and many other articles not mentioned. † 5 S. T. b. c. t. f.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold extremely cheap for Caſh, or Credit to the 1ſt of September, by

FRANCIS HARRIS,

(As he propoſes going to England then) at his Store in Second-Street, in the Houſe where Mr. Thomas Preſton formerly lived, next to the late Mr. Joſhua Maddox's, and nearly oppoſite to the Quakers Meeting-Houſe, viz.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon.

To be LETT, *in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,*

AN Inn, commonly called the Three Tuns: It has been improved lately with ſome good Buildings, and other Conveniencies; which, together with a good Situation, renders it very fit for the Buſineſs. Whoever inclines to take the Houſe (either by the Year, or the Term of three Years and three Months, from the 25th of this inſt. June) may know the Conditions, by applying to the preſent Tenant, † JAMES CLAXTON.

June 16, 1760.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons, in the County of Bucks, who entered impreſſed Waggons with me, on which Loſſes were ſuſtained, that I am ready to pay the Allowances made on ſaid Loſſes reſpectively.

† ALEXANDER GRAYDON.

To be SOLD,

THREE full and undivided ſixth Parts, or one Moiety or Half Part of the Meſſuages, Barns, Orchards, and 104 Acres and an Half of arable and Woodland, ſituate and being in Briſtol Township, about five Miles from the City of Philadelphia, late the Eſtate of John Richardſon, deceaſed, adjoining the Lands of William Logan, Eſq; and through which Tract of Land the Old York Road paſſes near a Mile. There are about 16 Acres of Meadow in the Tract. For Terms of Sale, enquire of JOHN ROSS, Eſq; in Chancery Lane, or of DANIEL KING, Founder, at the Upper End of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

N. B. It is a pleaſant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.

NOTICE is hereby given to young Gentlemen and Ladies, that BENJAMIN EGERT is lately arrived here from New-York, and deſigns to teach the French Language in a very eaſy Manner. He may be heard of at Mr. Le Blond's, French Periwig Maker, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet; or at Mrs. Prefontaine's, in Fourth-ſtreet. †.

Juſt imported from London, in the Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, and to be ſold by

John Elliot,

At his Looking-Glaſs Store, the Sign of the Bell and Looking-Glaſs, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the State-houſe. Alſo at his Store, in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets,

A NEAT Aſſortment of Looking-Glaſſes, viz. plain, gilt and japaned Sconces, Swinging-glaſſes, painted Frame, and Pocket-Glaſſes.---He alſo new quickſilvers and frames old Glaſſes, and ſupplies People with new Glaſs to their own Frames.

Lancaſter, June 18, 1760.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Virginia and Maryland Poſt, who rid from Lancaſter to Frederick-Town and Winchеſter, for the Years 1758 and 1759, to pay off their reſpective Arrears to Mr. Alexander Woodrow, in Winchеſter; Mr. Thomas Swearingen, at Patowmack; and Mr. Conrad Groſh, in Frederick-Town, within one Month from the Date hereof, otherwiſe their Names will be expoſed till they have diſcharged the ſame. ADAM MILLER.

TO be ſold by public Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Saturday, the 28th of this inſt. June, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the following Provincial Skins, Furrs, &c. viz. A few Bundles of Summer, Fall and ſhort Hair Deer Skins, Bears, Cats, Foxes, Racoons, Martins, Fiſhers, Minks, Otters, Muſkrats, Panthers, Wolves, Parchment and Indian dreſſed Deer Skins, Beaver, Caſtor, a ſmall Quantity of Deers Tallow, and Feathers.

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,
J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

TO be ſold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on the Days following, the ſeveral Meſſuages, Tenements and Lots of Ground hereafter mentioned, viz.

On Monday, the 7th of July next, a Houſe and Lot, ſituate on Front and Water-Streets, below the Draw-bridge, now in Tenure of John Hamilton. As alſo the Houſe and Lot adjoining, in Tenure of William Rigden.

On Monday, the 14th Day of July, a Houſe and Lot, on Front-Street, in Tenure of John Bell. Alſo a Houſe and Lot, on Second-Street, in Tenure of Thomas England. And a Houſe and Lot adjoining, in Tenure of Daniel Goodman.

On Monday, the 21ſt Day of July, a Houſe, Lot, Wharff and Stores, on Water-Street, now in Tenure of Thomas Clifford. And a Houſe and Lot, on Front and Water-Streets, alſo in Tenure of Thomas Clifford.

N. B. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to purchaſe the whole, or Part of the above mentioned Premiſes, at private Sale, may be informed of the Terms and Title, by applying to CHARLES NORRIS, JOSEPH RICHARDSON, DANIEL RUNDLE, ABEL JAMES, JACOB SHOEMAKER junior, JOSHUA HOWELL.

Imported from London, in the Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, and to be ſold by

COLLINS *and* EMLEN,

At their Store in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Engliſh Church, very cheap, for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European Goods, amongſt which are Mens and Youths Felt Hats, beſt Copper Tea Kettles, Steel, A. C. No. 3. FF. Gunpowder, Shot, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

STRAYED away from the Plantation of Martha Vanderſlice, in New Providence Townſhip, near John Schrack's, on the 22d Day of May, a bay Horſe, about 10 Years old, about 15 Hands high, paces a little, has a white Spot in his Forehead like a Half Moon, and branded on the near Buttock with P. P. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and ſecures him, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me † MARTHA VANDERSLICE.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold by

ROBERT LEWIS, and *SON*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, about half way between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, and next door to Joſhua Fiſher's,

HEMPEN ſprig, flaxen and Scotch ozenbrigs, brown roles, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh ditto, Ruſſia huckaback and clouting diaper and doulas, brown and white holland, princes linen, garlix, tandem and double tandem fileſias, piſtol and long lawns, fringed damaſk and diaper tablecloths, a good choice of Iriſh linens and doulas, calicoes, printed cottons and chints, Engliſh and Dantzick bed ticken, clear and flowered lawn in pieces and patches, large Swiſs handkerchiefs, Scotch linen ditto and Dutch pin worked ditto, taffeties, humhums, broad and narrow coſſaes, or muſlins, tanjebs, cotton romals, linen and cotton checks, a great choice of womens waſh lamb and kid glazed gloves and mitts, mens and womens worſted and thread hoſe, breeches patterns, No. 11, 12, &c. four and four pounds and an half pins, paduaſoy, ſattin plain and figured ribbons, broad and narrow wig ditto and wig cauls, ſilk watch ſtrings, knee garters, cloth, crow and light coloured baladine ſewing ſilk, grazet, plain and brocade, black and cloth coloured pelongs, narrow, ſtriped, black and cloth coloured perſians, ſhaloons, ſtriped duffils, long glazed pipes in boxes, hunters ditto in firkins, fiſh hooks, London and Whitechapel ſewing, glovers and darning needles, copperas, allom, ſlates, ſhot, ſteel A. C. No. 3, long and ſhort ſcythes, G. B. wool cards, laces, tapes, filleting, ſhoe binding, gartering, Highland plad and lettered ditto, bibles, primmers, horn books, inkpowder, ivory, dandriff and horn combs, ſealing wax and wafers, pot and common writing paper, mens and boys caſtor and felt hats, iron pots and kettles, hand ſkillets, waggon and chaiſe boxes, culling and French burr mill ſtones, from four feet to four feet four inches high, and ſundry other articles, &c. &c.

WHEREAS Abraham Kinzey has, for ſeveral Years paſt, carted Egg-Iſland Sand, for Silas Parvin, and as the ſaid Kinzey has dropped that Buſineſs, many of his Cuſtomers are at a Loſs where to apply for good Sand: And whereas ſeveral Perſons have impoſed bad Sand, in the Name of Egg-Iſland Sand, on ſundry of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia; Theſe are threfore to give Notice, that by applying to Samuel Evans, in Third-ſtreet, a little above Market-ſtreet, they will be well uſed, and readily ſupplied with Sand, of † SILAS PARVIN.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Doctor Charles Zeglerin, deceaſed, who formerly lived at Cooper's Ferry, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, to prevent further Trouble; and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by JACOBINA ZEGLERIN. †

DESERTED from Captain Biddle's Company, in the Pennſylvania Regiment, Thomas Connelly, 25 Years of Age, five Feet five Inches high, born in Ireland: Had on when he went away, an old green Regimental Coat, with red Facings, white Jacket, and white Breeches. Alſo John Harris, about 28 Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, born in Ireland: Had on when he deſerted, a ſhort blue Regimental Coat, with red Cuffs, ſtriped linen Jacket, and white Breeches. Whoever apprehends ſaid Deſerters, and ſecures them in any Goal in this Province, ſhall have Six Piſtoles Reward for both, or Three Piſtoles for either, upon giving Information to Lieutenant Booeher, at Carliſle.

EDWARD BIDDLE, Captain in P. R.

STrayed or ſtolen from John Whitehill's, in Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a likely bay Horſe, about fourteen Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with H, and has a ſmall Snip, is a natural Pacer, alſo his Mane has been trimmed ſome Time ago. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to John Whitehill's aforeſaid, or to the Subſcriber living near Windſor Forge, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by CHARLES VANCE. N. B. Said Horſe ſtrayed the Firſt of this Inſtant. ¶

STOLEN the 17th of this inſtant June, in the Evening, from Joſeph Talbot, of Middletown, Cheſter County, a black Horſe, in very good Order, 15 Hands high, well built, about 11 Years old, a Blaze down his Face, leaning over one Noſtril, but not remembered which, with a bob Tail, ſhod all round, paces a Travel, and Hand gallops. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and ſecures the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive Five Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for the Horſe only, paid by

¶ JOSEPH TALBOT.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, See the next Page.]

Juſt imported in the Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1760.

Juſt imported in the Ship Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

STOCKER *and* FULLER,

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, a little below the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to Captain John Philips, and nearly oppoſite to Meſſieurs Uſher and Mitchell's Store,

A LARGE Aſſortment of India and European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. They have ſeveral likely Negroe Boys and Girls to ſell, and alſo a Quantity of Train Oil.

Juſt imported in the Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third-ſtreet, the third Door above Market-ſtreet,

AN ASSORTMENT of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold reaſonably, Wholeſale and Retail, by

ISAAC and MOSES BARTRAM,

At the Sign of the Bottle and Three Bolt Heads, a little above the Sign of the George, in Second-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Drugs; Godfrey's Cordials, Bateman's and Baniſter's Drops, Daffy's and Squire's Elixirs, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Hooper's Female Pills, Anderſon's Scots and Lockyer's Pills, Antimony, Flour of Sulphur, Epſom and Glauber Salts, Cream of Tartar, Salt-petre, Anniſeed, Sago, Salop, Pearl Barley, and many other Things, too tedious to mention. Where Shop and Store-keepers may be ſupplied, with large Allowance to ſell again. ¶

Cheſter, June 12, 1760.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, at public Vendue, on the 28th Inſtant, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Sign of the Red Lion, in Uchland, A Plantation, containing 130 Acres, ſituated in the Townſhip of Whiteland, Cheſter County, late the Property of Gilbert Kennedy, taken in Execution, and ſold by

† BENJAMIN DAVIS, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, June 6, 1760.

STRAYED or ſtolen, out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, living in Lampeter Townſhip, about two Miles from the Borough of Lancaſter, a Horſe intirely black, having neither Brand nor Ear-mark, about three Years old, and was ſhod before, trots naturally, and paces a ſmall Travel, when rode. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Horſe and Thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, or Forty Shillings for the Horſe only, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me † HENRY GROVE.

RUN away from the late Dwelling-place of Colonel Joſeph Ennalls, of Dorcheſter County, in the Province of Maryland, deceaſed, on Monday the 19th of May laſt, an Iriſh Servant Man, named James Deſlin, belonging to the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Ennalls, by Trade a Taylor, about 35 Years of Age, and about five Feet four Inches high, pale faced, with bluiſh Eyes; he is a noted Drunkard, and when in Liquor ſeems to have a great Impediment in his Speech: Had on, and with him, a Snuff coloured Cloth Coat, with Silver waſh'd Buttons, pretty much worn, a greyiſh Fearnought Waiſtcoat, a Pair of ribb'd Yarn Hoſe, and ſeveral other Clothes not well remembered. He has a Siſter at New-Caſtle, and ſome other Relations in Pennſylvania or the Jerſeys, from which it is imagined he will go that Way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as the Subſcribers (Executors to the aforeſaid Joſeph Ennals) may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Currency Reward, if taken in Maryland, or Five Pounds, if out of the Province, and reaſonable Charges if brought Home, paid by MARY ENNALLS, and WILLIAM ENNALLS, Execut. ¶

To all whom it may concern,

WHEREAS Deborah, the Wife of Timothy Brannon, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and carried off with her ſeveral Things of conſiderable Value, and has otherwiſe uſed her Huſband very ill: Theſe are therefore to forbid all and every Perſon from truſting, or giving her, the ſaid Deborah, any Credit on my Account; for I will not pay any Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. Given under my Hand May 13, 1760.

† TIMOTHY BRANNON.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber*,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in the Great Valley, in Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, about 24 Miles from Philadelphia, and two Miles of the White Horſe Tavern, on Coneſtogo Road, containing 400 Acres of Land and upwards, about 200 Acres of Meadow and Up-land cleared, and more Meadow may be made; a Dwelling-houſe, and Barn; a good Spring-Houſe, and other Out-houſes thereon: The Meadow and cleared Land lies commodiouſly before the Door, and the Wood-Land is cloſe to the Back of the Houſe. There are two bearing Orchards, alſo all Sorts of Huſbandry Utenſils belonging to a Plantation to be ſold, with or without the Land, a it ſuits the Purchaſer. The ſaid Plantation is very nigh to the Valley Church, two Meeting-houſes and Merchant Mills. For further Particulars enquire of the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes. † SUSANNA REILY, Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Corporation for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Preſbyterian Miniſters, their Widows and Children, that they are to meet the 25th Day of this inſtant June, at Eleven o' Clock, at the Firſt Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, in Philadelphia, to chooſe a Treaſurer, and to do what other Buſineſs may occur. FRANCIS ALISON, *Secretary*.

A HOUSE and Bake-houſe, in Gray's Alley, to be LETT by MARY WEYMAN, living on the Premiſes. §

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh by

THOMAS SMITH,

In Water-ſtreet, four Doors below Arch-ſtreet,

A VERY large Aſſortment of Silks, Linens, Cottons, Woollens, Hoſiery, Ironmongery, Cutlary, Sadlery, Spices, Glaſs, Powder, Shot, Pewter, &c. the Particulars too tedious to mention. Tbc.

JUST imported, and to be ſold by JOSEPH HILLBORN, a neat Aſſortment of Walnut and Mahogohy Frame SCONCE and other LOOKING-GLASSES, from Twenty Shillings to Six Pounds apiece.

For LONDON,

The SHIP
BEULAH,
JAMES GIBBON
Commander,
Will ſail with all Expedition.
For Freight or Paſſage, apply to BENJAMIN and SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, or ſaid Commander, at the London Coffee-Houſe.

N. B. She has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers.

For LONDON,

The Ship
MYRTILLA,
JOHN BOLITHO, Maſter;
Now lying at Bickley's Wharff, and will ſail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL, BAYNTON and WHARTON, or ſaid Maſter.

RICHARD WELLS

INTENDING for England, in a few Weeks, once more requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to pay off their Ballances. He has on Hand, at his Store in Arch-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, a ſmall Aſſortment of European Goods, which he will ſell under prime Coſt, for Caſh; among them are 40 Pieces of low priced Soldiers red Broadcloth, and about 100 Dozen of Mens white and grey Yarn Stockings. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

KEARNY and *GILBERT*,

A VERY likely Negroe Woman, about Twenty-five Years of Age, brought up in a genteel Family, can make a Holland Shirt, does up Linen extremely well, and can turn her Hand to any Buſineſs in a Family.

Lost betwixt *Marcus-Hook* and *Philadelphia*,

A SWIVEL Triangle Seal, ſet in Gold. On the firſt Side is a Lion Rampant, and Three Scollop Shells. On the ſecond Side, the Creſt of a Wolf's Head. And on the third Side, J. G. in a Cypher. Whoever brings it to the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward. ‡

JOHN HILL, Joiner,

Near JOSEPH TROTTER's, *in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia*,

HATH to ſell, Ready made Coffins, with Ridged or Flat Tops, and Silvered or plain Furniture. Alſo low priced Ditto. He keeps a convenient Hearſe to hire, at reaſonable Rates. *

Juſt imported, and to be ſold cheap, by

JOHN WHITE,

At Mr. George Bryan's Store, in Front-ſtreet, betwixt Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of Three Quarter, Seven Eights, and Yard wide Iriſh Linens. †

ANY Perſons who underſtand Grubbing and Clearing of Low Grounds and Cripple, and are deſirous of Employment, may receive the higheſt Wages given for ſuch Work, by applying to

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Gledſon, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcribers, who are impowered to receive the ſame; and thoſe who have any Demands are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, in order to have them adjuſted, by William Ball, Joſeph Ogden, Joſeph Hughes, and Patrick Tomin. ‡

ADOLPH MEYER,

Practitioner in Phyſick and Surgery, informs the Public,

THAT he is removed from his late Place of Abode, at Mr. Gabriel Shuler's, to Matatchen, near Mr. Chriſtian Gamelen's, on the great Road leading from Germantown to Oley, near a Mile from Mr. Bonner's, where he continues his Practice as uſual. ⊕

To be SOLD by

M'PHERSON & MIRANDA,

At the houſe where meſſieurs Reed and Pettit lately kept their ſtore, on Stamper's wharff,

WEST-INDIA and Philadelphia rum, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, tea, coffee, pepper, piemento, indico, tamerins, and ſalt, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. They have alſo to diſpoſe of, Choice Green Tea in Canſters. ≏

March 25, 1760.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt Night, from the Baltimore Iron-works, on Patapſco in Maryland, two Convict Servant Men, viz. Thomas Woodcock, a thin faced Engliſhman, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, ſhort brown Hair, ſtoops in his Walk, and ſnuffles a little: Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Country Shoes and Stockings, and a knit Yarn Cap. Lawrence Farroll, an Iriſhman, a luſty well-ſet Fellow, 23 Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, black Hair, has a long ſharp Noſe, and a ſubberly Walk: Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Felt Hat, Country Shoes, and ſpeckled Yarn Stockings. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have, if taken within the County, Forty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds for each, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by ⊕ 8 W. R. CROXALL.

N. B. They may probably change their Names and Apparel.

Imported in the Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, and to be ſold cheap by

CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,

At their Store in Market-ſtreet,

IRISH linens, gulix hollands, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, brown linens, dowlas, garlix, Britannias, flaxen Ruſſia, ozenbrigs, Ruſſia drabs, diaper tablecloths, damaſk and diaper in pieces, blue and white, and Scots gauze handkerchiefs, Scots gauze, lawn aprons, muſlins, calicoes, a variety of printed cottons and chints, printed linens, cotton and ſilk romals, thread and cotton hoſe, worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, long lawns, womens ſhoes, and ſundry other articles. D

Reading, May 29, 1760.

DESERTED from Captain Kern's Company, in the Pennſylvania Regiment, the two following Recruits, viz. Abraham Slough, five Feet ten Inches high, has black buſhy Hair, and well ſet: Had on a blue Cambiet Jacket, and Leather Breeches. David Aufbuck, five Feet eight Inches high, dark complexioned, and has black Eyes: Had on a blue regimental Coat, with blue Facings, and yellow worked Button Holes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Deſerters, and delivers them to any Officer of the ſaid Regiment, or ſecures them in any Goal in the Province, ſhall receive Twelve Pounds Reward, or Six Pounds for either, together with reaſonable Charges. ¶

JACOB KERN, Captain in the Pennſylvania Regiment.

RUN away from William Bird, Eſq; a Negroe Man, named Hercules, about 26 Years of Age, has a Blemiſh in one Eye, and a remarkable Eye Lid. Whoever brings the ſaid Negroe to Jacob Kern, in Reading, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward. It is thought he is ſecreted, in Lancaſter County, among the Germans, as he ſpeaks that Language well.

JACOB KERN.

Imported in the ſhip Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, from London, and to be ſold very reaſonable, by

GEORGE CLYMER,

In Water ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and next to Mr. Joſeph Wharton's ſtore,

A *LARGE aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.*

Philadelphia, June 5, 1760.

NOW making, and to be ſold, A Quantity of fine Clover and Engliſh Hay. Apply to the Subſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, who will deliver it at the Buyer's Stable Door. WILLIAM BALL.

NOTICE *is hereby given*,

THAT the orphans court, for the county of Cheſter, will be hereafter held at Cheſter, in the ſaid county, on the third Tueſday in the months of June, September, December, and March. By order of the judges of the ſaid court,

¶ *HENRY HALE GRAHAM, Clerk.*

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription, A choice Collection of PSALM TUNES and ANTHEMS, from the beſt Authors, with ſome intirely new; and a Number of Dr. WATTS's and Mr. ADDISON's HYMNS, ſet to Muſic. To which will be prefixed, the plaineſt and moſt uſeful Rules of PSALMODY.

By JAMES LYON, A. B.

CONDITIONS.

THAT the whole Book be neatly engraved on Copper-plates, bound in the common Form of Muſic Books, and contain about 210 Pages. That every Perſon, at the Time of ſubſcribing, pay One Dollar, and the Remainder (which ſhall not exceed One Dollar more) when the Book is delivered. If there are juſt 400 Subſcribers, the Sum above mentioned will be the Price of each Book; but if more, the Price will be proportionably leſs. As ſoon as 400 are ſubſcribed for, the Tunes ſhall be engraved with all poſſible Diſpatch. But if that Number of Subſcribers cannot be found by the Firſt of Auguſt 1760 (after which Time no Subſcriptions will be taken) the Money ſhall be all returned to the Subſcribers, by the Gentlemen with whom they ſubſcribed.

Subſcriptions are taken in by William Bradford, at the London Coffe-Houſe, and by ſaid James Lyon, in Philadelphia; by Samuel Nivins, in New-Caſtle; by Henry Loughhead in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County; and by Jonathan Baldwin, in Prince Town, New Jerſey.

N. B. As this is the firſt Attempt of the Kind to ſpread the ART of PSALMODY, in its Perfection, through our American Colonies; and as the whole Collection will be better fitted for the Uſe of Churches and private Families, than any ever publiſhed in America, it is humbly expected the Work will meet with proper Encouragement.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold, at the very loweſt rates, by

ROBERT LEVERS,

At his ſhop, in Third-ſtreet, three doors below the ſign of the Harp and Crown,

PINK, green, blue, yellow, white and cloth coloured ſilk damaſks, ſattins, peelongs, mantuas, grograms, ſtriped and check mantuas, rich white ground brocaded ſattins, blue, green, black and ſtraw coloured taffeties, ell wide perſians, plain, broad and narrow ſtriped paduaſoys, farſnets, ſattin hats, full ſuits plain and flowered gauze ruffels, caps and ruffs of the very neweſt faſhions, gauze ſtomachers with floſs flowers and ſleeve knots, purled head ditto, bugle ditto, bugle fly caps and ſtomachers, blown and black lace, gimps of various kinds, ſilk and ſilver egrets, frofted ditto, paſte necklaces and ear rings, patches and court plaiſter, love ribbon and glove knots, black and white bugles, black, white and cloth coloured ſilk mittens figured and plain, chints, calicoes and cottons of the neateſt patterns printed linens, cambricks and lawns, Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, cotton and linen checks, damaſk and diaper tablecloths and napkins, calimancoes, duraets, ſhaloons, tammies, jeans, fuſtians, thickſets, plain and figured dimities, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, white and black ſilk gauze ditto, thread and cotton ſtockings.

Likewiſe fine hyſon, green and bohea tea, powdered and muſcovado ſugar by the barrel or any leſs quantity, wine, Jamaica ſpirits and Weſt-India rum, with a great variety of other dry and wet goods.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, a parcel of jewellery, and other goods, amongſt which are the following articles, to be ſold cheap, by

WILLIAM BALL,

In Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. John Rhea,

AN aſſortment of beſt ſtone and paſte ſhoe and knee buckles ſet in ſilver, ſtock ditto, boſom ditto, ſtone ſleeve buttons, cornelian and brown chriſtal watch ſeals, common ditto, compaſs ditto, large French paſte ſolitairs and ear rings, diamond and other ſtone rings ſet in gold, chriſtals for ſleeve buttons, ſhoe and knee ditto, motto and brilliant ditto, ſide ſtones, topaz, garnets, emeralds, amethiſts, gold cyphers, death heads, ſmelling bottles in caſes, plain and chaſed corals, ſix and eight bells, chaſed and plain ſilver ſalts, good ſort of ſilver watches, ditto main ſpring, King Henry 8th and Highland cards, gilt trunks, durants and tammies, worſted damaſk, venetians, clouting diaper, brown buckrams, cotton, thread and worſted hoſe, childrens Morocco ſhoes, black and white ſilk gauze handkerchiefs, black and ſky ſattin pelong, bone fans, bohea tea, ſuperfine hyſon tea in pound canſters, printed linens, India nankeens, pocket looking glaſſes, King of Pruſſia and other handkerchiefs, Manchester velvet, jeans, &c. a large quantity of felt hats, and beſt velvet corks, ſcythes, tin plates, neſts of braſs kettles, glaſs ware ſorted, in crates, cutlary, &c. &c.

To be SOLD, by

JOHN MIFFLIN,

At his Store, near the Drawbridge,

A VARIETY of Merchandize, amongſt which is black, changeable, and ſtriped Perſians. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

June 26, 1760. NUMB. 1644.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

New-Jerſey, April 21, 1760.

To the Publiſhers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

IF you will be pleaſed to inſert the Incloſed in your Paper, for the Benefit of your Readers, you will much oblige

Your ſteady Friend, and humble Servant, A. C.

Mr. HALL,

I Am obliged to you for the Pamphlet you gave me, containing plain Inſtructions for Inoculation in the ſmall-pox, publiſhed in London at the Inſtance of your Friend, the ingenious and Public-ſpirited Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by the eminent Dr. WILLIAM HEBERDEN, F. R. S. and by him ſent to America, to be diſtributed gratis.

I think it is a very uſeful Performance, not only as it tends to promote the Practice of Inoculation in general, but as containing ſome of the beſt general Rules for the Preſervation of our Fellow-Creatures from the diſmal and fatal Effects of that frightful Diſtemper. And that I may add my Mite towards extending ſo benevolent a Deſign, I attempt this Recommendation of it to the Public, with ſome few additional Directions, reſpecting the preſent new Method of treating thoſe under Inoculation in this Country, which has been bleſſed to the Saving of the Lives of Thouſands, within theſe three Years, in New-Jerſey.

The Method is this. The Night before you inoculate, give a few Grains of Calomel, well levigated, with a like Quantity of diaphoretic Antimony, unwaſhed; proportioning the Quantity of Calomel to the Conſtitution of your Patient; from four Grains to ten for a grown Perſon, and from one to three for a Child, to be made up into a Bolus, or ſmall Pill, with a little Conſerve of Roſes, or any common Syrup. The next Morning give a Purge of the Pulvis Corachini, made with equal Parts of diaphoretic Antimony, Scammony, and Cream of Tartar. Repeat the Bolus or Pill three Times, that is, once every other Night after Inoculation, and on the fifth Day give a Doſe of Boerhaave's Golden Sulphur of Antimony; about four Grains of it for a grown Perſon, with two or three Grains of Calomel, made into a ſmall Pill, will operate both as a Vomit and Purge at the ſame Time.

In the intermediate Days, give two or three Papers of the following Powders, viz. diaphoretic Antimony, ten Grains; Sal Prunel, five Grains; and Calomel, one Grain, mixed together, for a grown Perſon; and about one fourth Part of a Paper for a Child. Theſe Powders are to be continued until the Variolous, or Small-pox Fever is over; and while the Fever is high, let your Patient drink a Cup of Whey two or three Times a Day; the Whey to be made with Cream of Tartar, inſtead of Runnet, and thoſe that are of a full Habit, ſhould be blooded once or twice within the firſt eight Days, and muſt abſtain from all ſpirituous Liquor, and from Meat of all Kinds, Broth, Salt and Butter.

I mention the Golden Sulphur of Antimony, not becauſe I think it has any ſpecific Virtue diſtinct from other Preparations of Antimony that operate like it, but becauſe ſome ſelfiſh Practitioners (I don't call them Phyſicians, for they reject all ſuch Quackery) pretend to make a Secret of their Antimonial Panacea, to the Diſcouragement of Inoculation; with a View either to confine the whole Practice to themſelves, or elſe to huckſter out their Noſtrum at 20 Piſtoles apiece, to ſuch as are creduolus and weak enough to pay for their pretended Diſcovery; which, to ſay no worſe of it, does not diſcover either Generoſity, Benevolence, or Humanity; when the Truth is, that their whole Dependance is upon the Mercury, aſſiſted with any * Antimonial Purge that will operate upwards and downwards with Safety; at leaſt I can anſwer for myſelf, that my Dependance is upon the Calomel thus aſſiſted:-----And I have had as great Succeſs as any of my Brethren, ſince this Method was freely communicated to me by the ſkilful and humane Doctor SHIPPEN, of your City, who, from his great Knowledge in Chymiſtry, and his diligent and watchful Obſervations, during a long Courſe of Practice among you, is well known to underſtand the Powers of Medicine, as well as the Nature of Diſeaſes: Therefore take the Freedom to mention his Name without his Leave, not only to ſhew my Gratitude, but for the ſame good Reaſon which Mr. FRANKLIN gives, for the like Freedom he took with Dr. HEBERDEN, to wit, becauſe his Name will have more Weight with the Public than my own.

I might attempt to offer ſome Reaſons in Favour of this Method, by ſhewing how, or why theſe Medicines, given in this Way, are preferable to any other heretofore publiſhed; but I think the extraordinary Succeſs with which it has been attended, is more intelligible, and more ſatisfactory to thoſe for whoſe Benefit and Encouragement this Publication is intended. However, it may not be amiſs to mention one of the Doctor's Obſervations upon it, which was, the Time of giving the Medicines, ſo as that they may exert their Force upon the Blood and Humours, juſt at the very Time when the Diſeaſe takes Place, and by that Means divert, weaken and deſtroy its Power, and at the ſame time, by their Activity, aſſiſt Nature to throw off the morbific or pocky Matter with more Eaſe, through the common Outlets of the Skin, &c.

I am your conſtant Cuſtomer,

AMERICANUS.

P. S. It appears, by the neareſt Calculation I can make, that, under this Treatment, there has not died more than one Perſon in 700, and in general, the Diſtemper is very light, not above one in an Hundred has it full; when, in the common Way of Infection, one dies out of five.

If any ſhould ſtill object, and ſay they dare not venture upon Inoculation, becauſe they live at a Diſtance from any Phyſician, and have not Skill enough themſelves to prepare the Medicines, and proportion their Quantities to different Conſtitutions; I would adviſe them to apply to any of the Phyſicians in Philadelphia, or New-York (if nearer to them) whoſe Judgment they can depend upon, and I don't doubt they may be ſupplied with the Medicines properly made up into Doſes, as well as Plaiſters and other Neceſſaries fit for the Purpoſe, with plain Directions for the Uſe of them all, at a ſmall Expence.

* I have lately had a Preparation from Dr. SHIPPEN, which he calls Sublimed Antimony, which operates, I think, with more Certainty, and more Safety, than any I have uſed before.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, April 15.

The following is a Tranſlation of the Declaration, delivered on the 3d Inſtant, by the Auſtrian Miniſter, reſiding at the Hague, to his Serene Highneſs Prince Lewis of Brunſwick, in Anſwer to that which his Highneſs had delivered, on the Part of his Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia, on the 25th of November laſt, to the Miniſters of the Belligerant Powers. A like Declaration was alſo delivered, ſeparately, at the ſame Time, by the reſpective Miniſters of the Courts of Ruſſia and France.

Their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties having thought proper to make known, by the Declaration delivered, on their Part, at the Hague the 25th of November laſt paſt, to the Ambaſſadors and Miniſters of the Courts of Vienna, Peterſbourg, and Verſailles, reſiding there;

"That being ſincerely deſirous of contributing to the "Re-eſtabliſhment of the public Tranquility, they were "ready to ſend Plenipotentiaries to the Place that ſhall "be judged the moſt convenient, in order to treat there, "of this important Object, with thoſe which the Belli-"gerant Parties ſhall think proper to authorize, on their "Side, for attaining ſo ſalutary an End."

Her Majeſty, the Empreſs-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia; her Majeſty, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias; and his Majeſty, the moſt Chriſtian King, equally animated by the Deſire of contributing to the Re-eſtabliſhment of the public Tranquility, on a ſolid and equitable Footing, declare in Return;

That his Majeſty, the Catholic King, having been pleaſed to offer his Mediation in the War, which has ſubſiſted for ſome Years, between France and England; and this War having, beſides, nothing in common with that which the two Empreſſes, with their Allies, have likewiſe carried on for ſome Years againſt the King of Pruſſia;

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is ready to treat of his particular Peace with England, through the good Offices of his Catholic Majeſty, whoſe Mediation he has a Pleaſure in accepting.

As to the War, which regards directly his Pruſſian Majeſty; their Majeſties, the Empreſs-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia; the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias; and the moſt Chriſtian King, are diſpoſed to agree to the appointing the Congreſs propoſed. But, as by Virtue of their Treaties, they cannot enter into any Engagement relating to Peace, but in Conjunction with their Allies, it will be neceſſary, in order that they may be enabled to explain themſelves definitively upon that Subject, that their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties ſhould previouſly be pleaſed to cauſe their Invitation to a Congreſs, to be made to all the Powers that are directly engaged in War againſt the King of Pruſſia; and namely, to his Majeſty the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony; as likewiſe to his Majeſty the King of Sweden, who ought ſpecifically to be invited to the future Congreſs.

London, April 17. They write from Amſterdam, that by Letters from the Levant, of the 28th of January laſt, they had an Account from Baſſaro, in Perſia, that the French had taken three very rich Engliſh Ships in that Gulph; and had likewiſe made themſelves Maſters of Gameron, otherwiſe Bandar Abaſſie, and had plundered the Engliſh of all their Effects.

It was Yeſterday reported, that ſix Men of War, three Frigates, two 30 Gun Ships, and Tranſports, with 3000 Troops on board, were ſailed from Port L'Orient for the Eaſt-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from the River Senegal, February 20.

"The London Buſs, Union Galliot, and Goree Sloop, are appointed to defend the Bar, which is very dangerous, and with theſe floating Batteries are the beſt Security to the Place. There is ſeldom more than eight Feet Water on the Bar, and ſometimes no Paſſage at all, eſpecially at this Seaſon of the Year, which is our Winter, but hot enough in all Conſcience.

"The Trade is now briſker than at any Time ſince we poſſeſſed the Place. The Traffic conſiſts in Slaves, Elephants Teeth, Gum, and Gold, which are purchaſed with French Baſſs, Muſkets, Powder, Balls, Flints and Beads.

"The Natives being accuſtomed to have the two firſt Articles of French Conſtruction, the People of Senegal will not look at the Engliſh made Commodities of Baſſs and Muſkets. It is therefore a Pity that we do not imitate the Style of each, to adapt them to this Market.

"This is the moſt healthy Period; our Diſtempers are chiefly Fluxes, Dropſies, and Intermittents. The firſt is the moſt fatal of the three Diſorders, and chiefly invades the loweſt Claſs, as more intemperate. There is here a great Scarcity of ſuch Articles as good Spices, Sugar, &c. as the Sick ſhould be accommodated with. A Supply of ſuch Neceſſaries from England, would be a very opportune and humane Act."

Yeſterday the Pitt, Wilſon, armed Ship, in the India Company's Service, and the Warren Indiaman, arrived at their Moorings in the River, from China, laſt from Portſmouth.

The Arrival of the Eaſt-India Company's Ship of War the Pitt, of 50 Guns, was ſix Months earlier than expected, the Commander having conducted her there and back, by a Paſſage hitherto unattempted, and at a Seaſon of the Year deemed impracticable, as it was in Oppoſition to the Monſoons and the uniform Cuſtom of the Country.

An Inſtance that Improvements may long lie dormant for Want of a proper Exertion of Endeavours to ſurmount ſpeculative Difficulties.

The Navigation of this Ship was by the Eaſtern Paſſage of the Indian Ocean, through Straits among the Spice Iſlands, which, not being particulariſed by Name in the Charts, were denominated Pitt's Straits, in Honour of the great Miniſter from whom the Ship was called. From thence the Route was by New Guiney and the Philippine Iſlands, to Canton.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 10.

"The Empreſs Queen and her two potent Allies have at length condeſcended to anſwer the Declaration made to them for holding a Congreſs by the Kings of England and Pruſſia; and yet we may venture to pronounce, that there will be no Peace this Summer. People here pretend to remark, that there is an affected Condeſcenſion in the Declaration delivered to the Prince of Brunſwic at the Hague; they obſerve that it is almoſt four Months ſince the Auſtrians, Ruſſians and French, had received Propoſals tending to a general Pacification; and that the Powers invited, had they been really animated (as they expreſs themſelves) with a Deſire of Peace, might have found Means to have expreſſed that Deſire much ſooner; but as they could not with a good Grace reject thoſe Overtures, they have Recourſe to Delays; and we may, without preſuming too far, aſſert, that they are determined to try the Event of another Campaign. The formal Invitation which they require ſhould be made to the Kings of Poland and Sweden plainly evinces this; for had a Congreſs been appointed, there is no Doubt but thoſe two Princes, eſpecially the former, would gladly have ſent Plenipotentiaries to it, where their Pretenſions might have been fairly diſcuſſed; but by this affected Delay, three or four Months muſt be loſt, and if thoſe Difficulties ſhould be removed, Pretences will not be wanting to put it off for ſome Months more: So that in ſhort, let your Politicians think how they will, there muſt be ſome bloody Work before this deſirable Event takes Place. France and Auſtria have both anticipated their Revenues, and ſtrained every Nerve to make an Effort this Campaign; and, though they may ſeem to lend a helping Hand towards accelerating the Work of Peace, political Scepticks here are of Opinion, it is but to ſave Appearances."

The Author of 'The Letter to Two Great Men, ſays, "The Mediation of inſignificant Powers is in itſelf abſurd; and the Danger of calling in a powerful Mediator, who may threaten to declare againſt you, if you "do not ſubmit to his partial Deciſions, is too obvious to "be inſiſted on."

They write from Ratiſbon, that the Emperor intends to demand of the Dyet of the Empire a good Number of Roman Months, in order to puſh on the War vigorouſly; and they apprehend ſuch a Motion will occaſion very warm Debates.

It is ſaid a certain Perſon intends to retire to Geneva, with his Family.

Nobilitas ſola eſt atque unica Virtus.

Learn, learn, Nobility, th' important Truth!
Not Birth, but Deeds, enoble Briton's Youth.
See, ********* ſtript of Honours, loſt to Fame;
What of Nobility remains? The Name.

The Provinces of Holland and Groningen, having had ſome Diſputes relative to their Privileges, Trade and Commerce, and the Breach being carried ſo far as to arreſt and make Repriſals of one another's Ships, Effects, &c. the States-General, to compromiſe all Differences between them, publiſhed a Placart on the 3d Inſtant, for all Controverſies to ceaſe and diſcontinue from that Date till the 1ſt of June next; in order, in that Time, to ſettle and adjuſt their ſeveral Claims.

April 25. Two Veſſels from Civita Vecchia, laden with Grain, were drove, by Streſs of Weather, into a Port of the Kingdom of Naples, called Brindiſi; the People of that Town, who are almoſt ſtarved through the preſent Scarcity, offered the Maſters of the Ships their own Prices for their Cargoes, which they refuſed; upon which a Tumult aroſe, the Corn was taken out by Force, and the ſuppoſed Value left on board.

The Ranſom of the Crew of the Litchfield Man of War, that was wrecked on the Coaſt of Barbary, we hear is at laſt ſettled with the Emperor of Morocco, at the Sum of 225,000 hard Dollars---a hard Bargain; but we apprehend they have thrown into the Account the Loſs of one of their Corſairs, that was deſtroyed a few Years ago by a Man of War, that was carrying over a new Conſul. It is true the Corſair was the Aggreſſor, in attacking His Majeſty's Ship; but as he ſheered off, when he perceived his Miſtake, or found himſelf over matched, the Man of War ſhould not have carried her Reſentment ſo far, as to drive him on Shore, and deſtroy his Veſſel; there is ſome Indulgence due to the Ignorance of ſuch Barbarians, eſpecially on account of the Conſequences of dealing roughly with them. Therefore the Corſair might have been ſpared, and the Captain of the Engliſh Ship would have a Right to complain of the Inſult offered to His Majeſty's Flag; whereas, by giving him too hard Meaſure, the Court of Morocco thought themſelves the Party injured.

Extract of a Letter from Munden, April 6.

"Doubtleſs you are deſirous of knowing the End of the Attempt lately made on the Prince of Heſſe, by Gregory, Inſpector of the Lamps, and what is become of this poor Wretch, who put the whole Court of Caſſel into ſuch a Fright. I can now gratify your Curioſity.

"After he was ſeized and committed to Priſon, Mr. Bierbrauer, one of the Judges for criminal Caſes, went every Day to examine and interrogate him; in the Courſe of which it plainly appeared that he was not raving mad, as moſt People imagined at firſt. When he was led over the Rampart to Priſon, after his Attempt on the Landgrave's Perſon, he often deſired the Guards who conducted him, to let him paſs through the City; undoubtedly from a Perſuaſion that the Populace would conſider him

as a Martyr. Hence you already conjecture, that inſtead of being in a furious Frenzy, this poor Fellow had only ſwallowed a large Doſe of Fanaticiſm; and in this you are not miſtaken; the Words he ſpoke to the Landgrave, when he ſeized him by the Throat, among which he jumbled ſome Paſſages of Scripture, and the Anſwers he made to the Judge, ſufficiently prove it.

"Whilſt under Examination he conſtantly affirmed, that he never had any Thoughts of doing the Landgrave the leaſt Harm; that had he been bent upon Miſchief, ſome offenſive Weapon would have been found upon him; but that what he had ſaid to his Highneſs, he had been impelled to ſay by the Inſpiration of the Spirit: That he found himſelf in the ſame Caſe with other Prophets of the Lord, who had received ſimilar Orders.

"His Examination and Trial laſted till the End of March. Sentence was paſſed on him the 4th Inſtant, importing Confinement for Life in the Houſe of Correction, and at his Entrance to receive the uſual Welcome: Which Sentence was executed the ſame Day."

Magdebourg, March 25. A very ſmart Skirmiſh happened in the Upper Sileſia, about the 15th Inſtant, between the Corps under General Laudohn, and ſome Squadrons of Pruſſian Huſſars, under Major General Werner, which ended to the Advantage of the latter, having killed about 1000 Auſtrians, and took 28 Officers; and he himſelf loſt about 170 Men.

LONDON, April 26.

They write from Gottingen, that Numbers of young Engliſh Noblemen are daily paſſing through thoſe Parts going to ſerve as Volunteers in the Allied Army under Prince Ferdinand.

They write from Hamburgh of the 11th Inſtant, that above 100 Engliſh Tranſports were arrived in the Weſer with Troops on board.

We hear that 15 Ships of the Line are now in Readineſs for ſailing at an Hour's Notice; as alſo a Number of Frigates and Bombs.

Letters from Conſtantinople bring an Account, that the Plague was broke out in different Parts of the Iſland of Cyprus, and made great Ravages at Tripoli in Syria, and in ſome other neighbouring Places.

Accounts from Paris ſeem very ſanguine, that if a Peace takes Place, they ſhall have their dear Canada (as they call it) in Exchange for Port-mahon.

We hear that Lord Ligonier, by Order of His Majeſty, has iſſued freſh Orders to be read at the Head of every Regiment, and which are to be obſerved by every Officer, from the higheſt to the loweſt.

Beſides the Troops already ordered for Germany, an additional Reinforcement is ſoon to embark for the ſame Service.

It was Yeſterday confidently aſſerted, at the Weſt End of the Town, that the Expectation of an approaching Congreſs is entirely vaniſhed; that Lord H--e was ſent for Expreſs from Bath; and that the Grand Expedition is now immediately to be put into Execution.

Several Ships of different Rates are ordered to be put on the Stocks, in the ſeveral Dock Yards of this Kingdom.

We hear from Quiberon Bay, that on the 14th of April, the Enemy's Ships in the Villaine were retired up the River to diſmantle, they having loſt all Hopes of getting out. Two of them are entirely deſtroyed, and 'tis thought next Winter muſt finiſh the Remainder.

Several more Petitions have been preſented to his Majeſty, in Behalf of Lord Ferrers, but hitherto without any Proſpect of Succeſs.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE *for February*, 1760.

A remarkable Incident to the Honour of the Engliſh Navy.

CAPTAIN TINKER, who commanded His Majeſty's Ship the Argo, a Frigate of 28 Guns, being ſtationed with ſome Cutters, off Oſtend, to obſerve the Motions of Thurot, ſent a Meſſenger to the Governor of the Place, importing, that as the King his Maſter was not at War with the Houſe of Auſtria, he expected to be ſupplied with Refreſhments from Oſtend, altho' it was garriſoned with French Troops, otherwiſe he would make Prize of every Veſſel belonging to the Place, that ſhould preſume to come out of the Harbour.----No Notice being taken of this Meſſage, he proceeded to put his Threats in Execution, and detained three Fiſhing-boats. The Governor, finding he was in earneſt, ſent out a Flag of Truce, with a Compliment, aſſuring him, that he would comply with his Requeſt, and the Captain received daily Supplies from Shore. In the Courſe of this Correſpondence, the Commander of a French Frigate of 30 Guns, then lying in the Harbour, ſent Notice to Capt. Tinker, that if he would diſmiſs his Small Craft, and give his Honour that none of the Squadron under Mr. Boys ſhould interfere in the Conteſt, he would next Day come out and give him Battle. Mr. Tinker deſired the Meſſenger to tell him, that he would diſmiſs the Cutters; and not only give his Word, but even an Officer as an Hoſtage for the Performance, that he ſhould not be aſſiſted by any Ship of the Commodore's Squadron, which lay ſeven or eight Leagues to Leeward; but he would engage him ſingly, at a Minute's Warning. He accordingly made the Ship ready for the Engagement next Morning, when he weighed Anchor, hoiſted the Britiſh Enſign, and ſtood in Shore to the Mouth of the Harbour, where he brought to, with his Courſes clewed, and his Main-topſail to the Maſt. In this Poſture he lay, with flying Colours, as long as the Tide would permit him to remain, almoſt cloſe to the Fortifications of the Place, in Sight of all the French Officers, who were aſſembled to ſee the Combat; but Monſieur did not think proper to keep the Appointment, tho' it was of his own making.

IRELAND.

To the Right Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled,

The humble Petition of the ſeveral Merchants and Traders of the City of Dublin, whoſe Names are ſubſcribed.

May it pleaſe your HONOURS,

IT is with the utmoſt Concern your Petitioners find themſelves under the Neceſſity of repreſenting to your Honours, the low State to which public and private Credit has been of late reduced in this Kingdom, and particularly in this City, of which the ſucceſſive Failures of ſo many Banks and private Traders, in different Parts of the Kingdom, in ſo ſhort Time as ſince October laſt, are inconteſtible Proofs.

Your Petitioners, ſenſible that the neceſſary Conſequences of theſe Misfortunes muſt be the Loſs of foreign Trade, the Diminution of His Majeſty's Revenue, and, what is ſtill more fatal, the Decay of the Manufactures of this Kingdom, have in vain repeatedly attempted to ſupport the ſinking Credit of the Nation, by Aſſociations and otherwiſe, and are ſatisfied that no Reſource is now left, but what may be expected from the Wiſdom of Parliament, to avert the Calamities with which this Nation is at preſent threatened.

Your Petitioners will not preſume to point out to the Juſtice or Wiſdom of Parliament, the Cauſes of theſe Misfortunes (which are of too high a Nature for your Petitioners to meddle with) or the Remedies which it will be neceſſary to apply; but your Petitioners beg Leave, with all Humility, to repreſent to your Honours, that fatal Conſequences muſt attend the collecting all the Caſh of the Kingdom into one Repoſitory, to which all the Merchants and Traders of this Kingdom muſt be ſubject.

Your Petitioners, with equal Anxiety and Submiſſion implore your Honours Protection for themſelves, and for all the Traders and Manufacturers of this Kingdom, moſt humbly and earneſtly entreating your Honours, that you will not ſuffer them to ſink into utter Ruin, but that you will take their Cauſe into Conſideration, and make ſuch Proviſion for their Relief, as to your Wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet. And your Petitioners will ever pray."

New-Providence, May 18. The Privateers of this Iſland continue to take all Veſſels trading to or from any Part of Hiſpaniola. There are now in this Harbour four Monto Chriſti Men, all which it is thought will be condemned. Laſt Night Captains Kemp and Wilſon of this Iſland ſent in three Veſſels, viz. a Spaniard loaded with Sugar, and two Rhode-Iſland Flags of Truce, by whom we are informed, that a Fleet of about fifty Sail of Top-ſail Veſſels are now ready to ſail for Europe from Cape Francois, under Convoy of three Frigates, who are ſaid to be very poorly manned.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, April 26. Strict Search has been made in the Negroe Hutts in and about this Town, and in ſeveral Places Muſkets found. Several Negroes have been taken up on Suſpicion of being concerned in the late Inſurrection, and are committed to Goal.

Yeſterday a Negroe Fellow belonging to S. Jeake, Eſq; was found guilty of Rebellion, for which he was burnt in the Savannah, near this Town, in the Afternoon.

May 3. On Tueſday arrived His Majeſty's Ship Lively from St. Mary's, and brought in 27 of the Rebel Negroes. And on Wedneſday eleven were brought up to this Town to be tried.

The Lively, on her Paſſage round, retook a Sloop, that had taken in a Loading of Rum and Sugar at St. Mary's, and was taken the Day before by a French Privateer, and brought her into Port-Royal.

Accounts received on Thurſday from St. Mary's inform, that a ſmall Party of Volunteer Mullattoes and Negroes had diſcovered the lurking Hole of the Rebels, fired upon them, and killed three; and then ſent to all the other Parties in the Wood to advance and ſurround them, ſo that it is hoped they are now either all killed or taken Priſoners.

May 10. On Saturday laſt four of the rebellious Negroes were executed in the Savannah, two of them burnt, and the other two hanged.

The ſame Day arrived from a Cruize His Majeſty's Ship Cerberus, Charles Webber, Eſq; Commander, and brought in the Brig Three Brothers, Gilbert, and the Sloop William and Mary, Gilford, two Flags of Truce belonging to the Northward, laden with Sugars.

The ſame Day was brought into Port-Royal, the St. John Privateer, of 14 Guns, and 47 Men, of Port-au-Prince, taken by the Cerberus and Lively.

On Monday laſt, two of the rebellious Negroes were tried in Kingſton, and ſentenced to be gibbeted this Day, in the Savannah, near that Town.

BOSTON, June 16.

By a Veſſel from Fyal we learn, that there has lately been very ſevere Earthquakes there, and in the neighbouring Iſlands; that for above 20 Days together there was almoſt one continual Trembling of the Earth, which cauſed ſo great a Conſternation among the Inhabitants, that many of them went off on board Veſſels every Night for Safety.

We hear from Nottingham, that laſt Tueſday about Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, an alarm Gun was fired at N° 4. but on what Account we have not yet learned, and that near 100 of the New Hampſhire Provincials were met on the Road coming back, but for what Reaſon we know not.

We hear, that the Penobſcot Indians have withdrawn, and gone off with their Squaws and Children.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

OSWEGO (on Lake-Ontario) June 11. I congratulate you upon our Indian Intelligence of the French being repulſed at Quebec, ſome People, who deſerted from Montreal, agreeing with the Accounts brought by the Oſwegatchies to the Onondaga Caſtle.

Captain Berton's Ship, the York, mentioned in our laſt to be taken by the Enemy, was ſoon after retaken by his Majeſty's Ship Niagara (a new Veſſel of 50 Guns) and carried into Portſmouth the 18th of April laſt. She alſo carried in a Brig from St. Domingo.

Friday laſt a Veſſel arrived here from Halifax, which ſhe left the 4th Inſtant, the Captain of which informs, that the Day before he ſailed, a Ship arrived from England in 29 Days Paſſage, who came under Convoy of five Men of War, that were to cruize in and about the River St. Lawrence, to intercept a Fleet of French Tranſport Ships of 20 or 30 Sail, which the Miniſtry at Home had received a certain Account were deſtined for Quebec. This London Ship alſo informed, that a Congreſs for a Peace was certainly to be held at Breda.

The Captain of this Halifax Veſſel farther ſays, that Lord Colvil carried up the River with him five Sail of the Line, and three Frigates; and that Commodore Swanton (in the Vanguard) had either three or five Sail of the Line, and ſeveral Frigates, when he went up, ſo that it was ſuppoſed we had about 15 Men of War up St. Lawrence: That the Repulſe Frigate ſailed with him on a Cruize; that the Penzance Man of War was hove down, and would be ready in about ten Days to proceed to Quebec: That the Louiſbourg Garriſon was to be ſent to Halifax; and the Cannon thereof to be tranſported to different Parts of the Continent. And likewiſe, that Letters were received at Halifax from Chignecto, informing of the Siege of Quebec being raiſed by the Enemy, who ſuffered great Loſs.

Paragraph of a Letter from Liſbon, by the Way of Boſton, viz.

"His Majeſty's Ships the Flamborough and Biddeford, of 20 Guns each, had a very ſmart Engagement on this Coaſt the 4th of April, with the Malicieuſe of 36 Guns, and the l'Opale of 32, two French Frigates, in which our Captains behaved moſt gallantly, and obliged them to run away; but our Men of War were ſo diſabled in their Maſts and Rigging, that they could not come up with them. The French Ships are gone to Cadiz to refit. Captain Skinner, who commanded the Biddeford, with his Lieutenant, Mr. Knowles, were killed; and alſo the Lieutenant of Marines belonging to the Flamborough. Captain Kennedy, who commands the Flamborough, is a brave young Officer, and Son of the Collector of New-York.

Yeſterday a Schooner arrived here from Virginia in four Days; the Maſter ſays, the Night after he came out, he paſſed through the Fleet bound in there from England.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

On Friday laſt, five Veſſels arrived here from England, three from London, and two from Yarmouth, but not a Word of News by any of them.

Captain Hardcaſtle, from Madeira and Teneriffe, came up on Sunday, and informed us, that on the 2d of April, he left Madeira, when the Colcheſter and Rippon Men of War, Line of Battle Ships, ſailed for St. Helena, to convoy Home the Eaſt-India Men: That the New America and Medway Men of War, of the Line, with the Liverpool Frigate, and South-Sea Caſtle Store-ſhip, were at Madeira, on their Way to the Eaſt-Indies, to join Admiral Pocock, and were to proceed on their Voyage the 4th or 5th of April: That the Colcheſter had taken and carried into Madeira, a Martinico Man, laden with Sugar and Coffee: And that the Ship Francis, of 22 Guns, and 60 Men, belonging to Liverpool, and bound to the Coaſt of Guiney, was loſt on the Iſland of Fortunatus, and 23 of the Hands drowned.

A late Letter, by one of the London Ships, ſays, "There are many Rumours juſt now of a Peace, but it is thought it cannot take Place till next Winter."

Our Advices from Oſwego are as follow, viz. That about the Middle of laſt Month, a Number of foreign Indians came to the Carrying-Place above Niagara to trade: That two Soldiers, of the 44th Regiment, met with ſome of them, when they were ſeized by two of their Warriors; but one of the Soldiers, being a ſtout Fellow, got away, and alarmed the Fort; upon which the Picquet marched in Purſuit of them: That one Lucas, a private Centinel, who had been ſome Time among the Savages, and ſix others, went a-head of the Guard, and overtook the Indians, juſt as they were going into their Canoes, at Lake Erie, when ſaid Lucas made a Speech, in which he told them, that tho' he was in a common Dreſs, he was a great Warrior; and that if they did not immediately return the Priſoner, and deliver up the Aggreſſors, he would go back to the Fort, and the Commandant would put to Death thoſe of their Tribe that were ſtill trading there: That at firſt they would not hearken to him; but on a Repetition, and ſolemnly declaring his Threats ſhould be put in Execution, and taking Leave of them, they delivered both the Priſoner and Offenders, who were brought back to the Fort: That the two Offenders were of the Tawa's, who ſaid, that Monſieur Belletre, at Detroit, told them, he would make them the richeſt Men in all Canada, if they would bring him two Engliſh Priſoners from Niagara: And that one of their Chiefs made a Speech to the Commanding Officer, expreſſing much Concern that their young Warriors had behaved ſo ill, and deſired he would keep them as Hoſtages, till ſuch Time as they ſhould give convincing Proofs of their Friendſhip to the Engliſh, which they flattered themſelves would be very ſoon in their Power to do.

From Albany we learn, that of the Parties which the French have lately ſent out, one Half have commonly deſerted; which is thought to be a convincing Proof of the Siege of Quebec being raiſed.

His Excellency GENERAL AMHERST left Albany on Thurſday laſt.

The Friendſhip, Clarke, bound to Jamaica from Rhode-Iſland, was drove aſhore by two of the Enemy's Privateers, three Leagues to Windward of Port-Royal, when the Veſſel and Cargoe were loſt. The People ſaved themſelves, by ſwimming aſhore.

*** *Another Piece on the Subject of* INOCULATION *is come to Hand; but being too late for this Week's Paper, it will be inſerted in our next.*

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 13s. 6d. Wheat 4s. 6d. Indian Corn 2s. 10d. Ship Bread 13s. 6d. Middling Ditto 24s. Beef 50 to 60s. Pork from 60 to 72s. Pipe Staves 11 l. Barrel Ditto 6 l. Hogſhead Ditto 5 l. 5 s. Madeira Wine from 40 to 55 l. Weſt-India Rum 4s. 11d. New-England Ditto 4s. 4d. Pennſylvania Ditto 4s. 4d. Muſcovado Sugar from 35s. to 52s. Melaſſes 2s. 11d. Salt 2s. Tobacco from 12 s. to 30 s. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 12 d. Powder 11 l. Hemp 5d. Bohea Tea 5s. 9d. Pitch 14s. Tar 9s. Turpentine 14s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Nancy, John M'Carroll, from Briſtol.
Schooner Peggy, William Auguſtus Peck, from New-Providence.
Ship Dragon, Francis Hammit, from London.
Snow Prince of Wales, John Yarrow, from Ditto.
Snow James and Mary, James Friend, from Ditto.
Brig Syren, Patrick Bower, from Yarmouth.
Ship Elizabeth, Thomas Shaftoe, from Ditto.
Schooner Hope, Daniel Tatem, from St. Kitts.
Schooner Rye, William Wynant, from Piſcataqua.
Brig Endeavour, Robert Hardie, from New-Providence.
Sloop Speedwell, William Reed, from Ditto.
Sloop William and Thomas, William Robinſon, from Bermuda.
Snow Hill, William Hardcaſtle, from Madeira and Teneriffe.
Sloop Charming Molly, Joſeph Cox, from Falmouth, in N. Engl.
Schooner Greyhound, Joſeph Fulgham, from New-York.
Sloop Black Joke, John Sarly, from Ditto.
Schooner Mount Gallant, Peter Wynant, from N. Carolina.
Sloop Fortune, John Read, from Salem.
Schooner Carolina, Edward Vaughan, from Jamaica.
Sloop Seaflower, Conſtant Freeman, from Halifax.
Ship Sarah and Katherine, John Burrows, from Briſtol.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Lydia, Joſeph Godfrey, for Boſton.
Schooner Two Brothers, John Minott, for South-Carolina.
Schooner Nancy, John Campbell, for St. Kitts.
Schooner Betſey, Jonathan Robinſon, for Tortola.
Schooner Wheel of Fortune, William Fitch, for Rh. Iſland.
Schooner Rye, William Wynant, for Piſcataqua.
Sloop Charming Molly, William Douglas, for Rh. Iſland.
Sloop Dolphin, Jeremiah Greenman, for Ditto.
Sloop Mary Ann Elizabeth, John Burt, for St. Kitts.
Brig Jonathan, John Ford, for Newfoundland.
Sloop Mary, Robert Tucker, for Bermuda.
Sloop Dove and Olive, Richard Jell, for North-Carolina.
Ship Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, for Jamaica.
Ship King George, Charles Dingee, for Ditto.
Brig Charming Peggy, Seth Harvey, for Antigua.
Sloop Fortune, John Read, for Marblehead.

CLEARED.

Brig Polly, William Alliſon, to Jamaica.
Sloop Dorothy, Richard Sugget, to Virginia.
Sloop Sally, Samuel Smith, to Wilmington.
Schooner Lydia, Joſeph Godfrey, to Boſton.
Schooner Pitt, George Bridges, to St. Kitts.
Ship Hamilton, Robert Whyte, to Antigua.
Schooner Two Brothers, John Minott, to South Carolina.
Sloop Molly, James Roſs, to St. Kitts.
Sloop General Lawrence, Jabez Cobb, to Halifax.
Sloop Dove and Olive, Richard Jell, to North Carolina.
Sloop Mary and Ann, John Steel, to Maryland.
Sloop Charming Molly, William Douglas, to Rhode-Iſland.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM DUNLAP,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Paper Hangings, and of the genteeleſt Pictures, and Perſpective Views, painted on Glaſs, and gilt. As alſo a very large and well ſorted Collection of Books and Stationary.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, about half Way between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, amongſt which there are a few Pairs of handſome Glaſs Sconces, Nails of all Sizes, Sickles, Scythes, Powder, &c. &c. Tbctf.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Preſerve Brown, late of Nottingham, in Weſt-New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are deſired to pay, and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid by Richard Brown, at the late Dwelling-houſe of ſaid Preſerve Brown, and John Jones, of Philadelphia, Executors.

To be ſold, a convenient Malt and Brew-houſe, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, between Second and Third-ſtreets, juſt above Vine-ſtreet; for Title and Terms of Sale, enquire of ſaid Executors. Tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1760.

STrayed or ſtolen from Robert Gilbert (but ſuppoſed to be driven away by the Jockeys) the 19th or 20th Inſtant, A browniſh roan Gelding, about 15 Hands high, about ſix Years old, a natural Pacer, branded W. G. upon the Thigh, on the mounting Side. Alſo a white Gelding, about 13 Hands high, eleven or twelve Years old, chiefly paces, but trots in Hand, branded G. upon the Shoulder, on the mounting Side. And a bay Gelding, between 15 and 16 Hands high, a Blaze about half Way down his Face, both paces and trots; he trots very high, and is pretty long legged, his hind Foot on the mounting Side is white, pretty high up. Their Manes are Part ſtanding, and Part hanging. The three Geldings are ſhod all round. Whoever takes up the ſaid Geldings, and brings them to Robert Gilbert, at the Sign of the Sugar-Loaf, in Market-Street, almoſt oppoſite the Conеſtogoe Waggon, ſhall have Four Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ROBERT GILBERT. ¶

Imported in the Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, and the Dragon, Capt. Hammit, from London, and to be ſold by

GEORGE CLYMER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbctf.

Juſt received from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL EMLEN,

At the Sign of the Golden Heart, in High-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A PARCEL of Bateman's Pectoral Drops, and Godfrey's Cordial. Where Country Store-keepers and others may be ſupplied, with good Allowance to ſell again. And where alſo may be had, Dr. Boſtock's Elixir, Squire's Grand Elixir, Betton's Britiſh Oil, Anderſon's Scots Pills, Daffy's Elixir, Hooper's Pills, Chaſe's Pills, Turlington's Balſam, Lockyer's Pills, Frauncis's ſtrengthening Elixir, Golden and Plain Spirits of Scurvy-graſs, Schwanberg's Liquid Shell, and Fever Powder, for the certain Cure of moſt Kinds of Fevers, French Hungary Water, Stoughton's Bitters. Likewiſe the very beſt Curriers knives. *

Juſt imported in the James and Mary, Captain Friend, and in the laſt Veſſels from London, Liverpool, &c. and to be ſold cheap, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

ROBERT USHER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, the third Door, down, from the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Imported in the Cleveland, from Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER NIBLO,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, at Benjamin Armitage's, and oppoſite to Samuel Neave's,

A VERY good Aſſortment of Scots Goods, for ready Money or ſhort Credit. †

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, or at the uſual Credit, by

JAMES HARDING,

At his Store, in the upper Corner Houſe, in Front and Arch-ſtreets,

A NEAT Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA Goods.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Robinſon and Harding, are again deſired to make Payment. T. b. c. 3 Mo.

MOSES HEYMAN,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, in the houſe where William Clemm formerly lived, has juſt imported, in the laſt veſſels from London,

A LARGE aſſortment of broadcloths, halfthicks, drab plains, drab kerſeys, frizes, drab frizes, ſtriped duffil, bearſkins, embоſſed ſerges, flannels, ſtriped linceys, fine black and blue calimancoes, fine blue camblets, copper coloured ditto, ſhaloons of all ſorts, fuſtians, a large aſſortment of yard wide Iriſh linen, calicoes, 7-8ths cotton check, yard and 3-8ths ditto, doulas, ozenbrigs, long ſuperfine duroys, ſhort ſhaded ditto, cotton velvets of all ſorts, a large aſſortment of pluſh, ſewing ſilk of all colours, ſilk and hair twiſt, figured ribbons of all ſorts, a large aſſortment of lettered and ſcarlet garters, white ſtaxen tape, holland ditto, bobbin, 6-qr. muſlin, long lawn, clear ditto, cambricks, muſlin handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs, demy cambricks, womens hoſe, mens plain and ribbed ditto, felt hats, caſtor ditto, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, gilt buttons, flat faſhion and Bath metal ditto, pewter diſhes, plates, porringers, baſons, tankards and ſpoons, A. C. No. 3 ſteel, 3d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, bar lead, ſwan ſhot, powder, a large aſſortment of red lead, all ſorts of knives, buckles and ſciſſars, taylors ſhears and thimbles, iron funnel plates. Tbc. 3 Mo.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold, very cheap, by

JOHN and JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their Store, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, up an Alley, oppoſite the lower End of the Jerſey Market,

A VERY great variety of calicoes, chints, and ſundry kinds of India goods, printed linens, cambricks, lawns, muſlins, Iriſh linens, checks, cotton hollands, ginghams, thickſets, bed-bunts, fuſtians, felt and caſtor hats, ſattins, peelings, luteſtrings, mourning and hatband crapes, bombazeens, hoſiery, ironmongery, cutlery, writing-paper, account books, ink-powder, beſt vermillion wafers, pins, needles, durants, tammies, calimancoes, ribbons, indigo, wool-cards, ſickles, ſteel, garden ſhears, broadcloths, flannels and ſtriped linceys, horſewhips, double allopeens, camblets, Ruſſia drillings, Perſian taffeties, ivory and horn combs, Scots thread, tapes and bobbin, ſhaloons, damaſks, ſcythes, ſad irons, braſs and iron candleſticks, box-irons, ſundry ſorts of locks and bolts, handſaws, ſhoemakers tools, deſk furniture, coffin ditto, bellows, ſteel and braſs ſhoe-buckles, ſleeve-buttons, ſmiths vizes, bench ditto, fire-ſhovels and tongs, ſnuff-boxes, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold very cheap for caſh, by

REED and PETTIT,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Walnut-ſtreet, directly oppoſite to Mr. William Weſt's, being the houſe in which Attwood Shute, Eſq; lately dwelt, a neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, amongſt which are,

THICKSETS, jeans, ſtriped cotton hollands, checks, furniture ditto, crimſon and blue Manchеſter velvet, ſilk, cotton and thread hoſe, womens ſilk and cotton mitts, ſilk caps, ſilk laces, knee garters, ſewing ſilk, womens black velvet, taffeties, perſians, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, hatband and mourning crape, camblets, ſaggathies, fine London duroys, hairbines, dorſetteens, mindenets, bombazeens, dreſdenets, chequerines, broglios, rattinets, ſhaloons, calimancoes, durants, tammies, a large variety of ribbons, ſtock-tape, King Henry VIIIth's beſt playing cards, ozenbrigs, dowlas, Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh linens, long lawns, cambricks, clear and figured lawns, calicoes, printed cotton and linens, London ſteel, ſickles, ſcythes, braſs headed hand-irons, ſhovels and tongs, carpenters hammers, lathing ditto, trowels, ſteel and iron-plate handſaws, adzes, broad axes, rules, ſquares, chiſſels, gouges, augers, plain irons, compaſſes, gimblets, 3d. and 4d. nails in kegs, ſhot, lead, knives, ſhears, ſciſſars, cork-ſcrews, ſheep-ſhears, padlocks, ſtock locks, rim cloſet-locks, cheſt locks, candleſticks, buckles, gilt and plain buttons, ſleeve buttons, a large variety of watch chains, jews-harps, files, oil ſtints, braſs cocks, braſs weights, tea-kettles, ſhoe-pincers, wool cards, looking-glaſſes, caſtor and felt hats, white caſtor hats, pipes, allom, copperas, tin plates, wire, crates of glaſs, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale, Weſt-India rum, Rhode-Iſland cordials in barrels, bees wax, ſaltpetre gammons, and Burlington pork.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap, for ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

JOHN WIKOFF,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, a little above the Church, lately in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. John Relfe,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. T. b. c. t. f.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from England, and to be ſold very cheap, for ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

James Meaſe and *William Miller,*

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Saunders's,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. T. b. c.

PUBLICK NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That an Orphan's Court will be held at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, on Friday the Fourth Day of July next, at Ten of the Clock on ſaid Day.

By Order of the Judges of ſaid Court,

¶ LAWRENCE GROWDON, Clerk.

Lately OPENED by

JOHN HART,

On SOCIETY-HILL,

A HOUSE for the Public Sale of Merchandize, &c. where all thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on Care, Fidelity, and Diſpatch. Tbc.

DROPT, on Lancaſter Road, between the Sign of the Hat and the Sign of the Waggon, on the 14th of June, a new Great-Coat, made of a Clay coloured Kerſey, and trimmed with Mohair, and Buttons of the ſame Colour; had a large Cape, and a narrow Collar, lined with Velvet. Whoever brings it to either of the above mentioned Taverns; to Thomas Doyle, in Lancaſter; or to Charles Moore, Hatter, in Philadelphia, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward. †

Juſt imported in the Snow James and Mary, Captain Friend, from London, and to be ſold by

GARRETT MEADE,

At his Store in Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. James Claypoole's,

AN Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Alſo a likely Negroe Wench.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold, very cheap, by

BARNARD GRATZ,

At his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet, and Cheſtnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. David Franks's, viz.

GARNET coloured paſte ſleeve and waiſtcoat buttons, paſte fancy cluſter ear-rings and necklaces ſorted coloured, French pearl ditto, circled and points ditto, garnet night ear-rings, ſtone, ſhoe, knee, ſtock and girdle buckles, ſhagreen and ſilver inſtrument and tweeſer caſes, philagree pick tooth caſes, ſilver joint fiſh garnet eyes, neat bracelets and lockets ſet with garnets, garnet heart ſhirt buckles ſet in gold, ſtone ſtay hooks ſet in ſilver, true lovers knots ſet with garnet, garnet caps with grates, necklaces and ſilver rings, patch boxes with looking glaſſes, plain open ear-rings and lockets, bunch of garnets, black and coloured ſilk cloaks, cardinals and hats, plain and figured black and coloured ſattin ditto, black ſattin flounced hats, gauze ditto, black, figured mode and ſattin, yard and ell wide plain and flowered white gauze, plain, flowered and coloured gauze handkerchiefs, black and white blond and thread lace, ſcarlet trimmed cloth cloaks and cardinals, new faſhion gauze ruffles, handkerchiefs and lace caps, gauze and ſilver ſtomachers and ſleeve knots, egrets and breaſt flowers, an aſſortment of new faſhion ribbons, ſpotted lawn and cambrick, long lawn and nuns holland, tandem and Iriſh linens, 8-qr. book and yard wide muſlin, ſuperfine white calicoes, printed calicoes and cottons, ſtriped and coloured mantua, changeable mantuas and taffeties, blue, green and cloth coloured paduaſoy, green ducape and blue tabby, India damaſk, Engliſh white ditto, black velvet, blue and cloth coloured ſattin, grazets, mens and womens worſted hoſe, fine cotton ditto with thread feet, worſted damaſk, calimancoes, camblets, ſhaloon, bauderet, durant and yard wide ſtuffs, coarſe and fine broadcloth, ſilk and hair, mohair and buttons, fine and coarſe hair ſhag, and honeycomb ſhag, buckram, drugget and gartering, ſuperfine duroys, dyed jeans and pillows, corded dimity, cotton gowns, fine Dreſden tape, ſpices, metal buckles, ſcarlet and black everlaſting, taylors ſhears, ſheep ſhears, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention. T. b. c.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the 11th Day of July next, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Peter Hegner's, on Paſſyunk Road, a Plantation, with a Frame Meſſuage thereon, ſituate in Paſſyunk Townſhip, bounded by Lands of Jacob Cook, John Rouſe, George Gray, and Marcus Kuhl, containing about eight Acres and three Quarters: Late the Eſtate of Jacob Newman. Taken in Execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the 12th Day of July next, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Sign of the George, in Second-ſtreet, three undivided Fourth Parts of a handſome three Story Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, near the Market, bounded on the North by Ground now or late of Thomas Nixon, Eaſt by Ground of Matthias Aſpden, South by Evan Morgan's Houſe and Lot, and Weſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid: Now in the Tenure of Edmund Phyſick: Late the Eſtate of John and Joſeph Paſchall. Taken in Execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

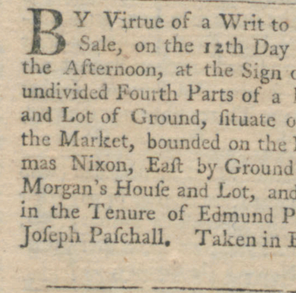
Philadelphia, June 26, 1760.

WHEREAS a New Negroe Man was committed to the Goal of this City, the 16th Inſtant, who talks no Engliſh, and is much diſordered in Body: He is about five Feet ſix Inches high, thin viſaged, has ſharp Teeth, and appears to be of a middle Age. And whereas no Information can be had, by Enquiry, to whom he belongs, any Perſon who has loſt ſuch a Negroe, by applying to the Subſcriber hereof, and proving his Property, is deſired to take him away, and pay the Coſts, otherwiſe he will be ſold out at public Sale, in two Weeks from this Date, in order to pay the Coſt, by me ISSACHAR DAVIDS, Goaler.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1760.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this City, about four Weeks ago, a ſmall Flea-bitten grey Horſe, about ten Years old, branded G. S. upon his right Shoulder, had been lately ſhod. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Sign of the Seven Stars, in Elbow Lane, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN THOMSON. ‡

For LONDON,



The Ship

INDIAN TRADER,

ANTHONY ROBINSON, Commander;

Will ſail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargo ready to put on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER, JOHN HEAD, or ſaid Commander.

Chеſter, June 25, 1760.

LEFT at Aubrey Bevan's, ſome Time ago, a Bundle of wearing Apparel, conſiſting of a Wrapper, a Silk Petticoat, and a Boy's Jacket and Breeches, of green napt Cloth. The Owner coming for them, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, may have them again.

For LONDON,

The SNOW

JAMES and MARY,

JAMES FRIEND, Commander;

Will ſail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Commander, at the London Coffee-Houſe, or on board his Veſſel, at Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff, or to JAMES PEMBERTON.

N. B. She is about 100 Tons Burthen, and has Part of her Cargoe engaged.

Imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, in the Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, from London, and in the laſt Veſſels from Briſtol and Glaſgow, and to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by

David and William M'Murtrie,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet,

AN Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. All Perſons that are indebted to the late Partnerſhip of M'Janett and M'Murtrie, are once more requeſted to pay, or may expect to be ſued without further Notice. Tbc. 3 M.

To be ſold by

WILLIAM RUSH,

In Front ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, the ſign of the Lock and Key,

CASE braſs locks, and braſs egg knob ditto, ſtock, cheſt and padlocks, jack and thumb-locks, braſs knob and thumb-latches, H and HL hinges, cheſt hinges, ſhovels and tongs, parlour and kitchen bellows, braſs candleſticks, with ſcrews and without, iron ditto, and ſnuffers, augers of all ſorts, chiſſels, gouges, and compaſſes, broad axes and adzes, hammers, whip, croſs cut and hand ſaws, jacks, vizes, files, and beſt HV gimblets, London and German ſteel, frying-pans and flat-irons, rules of different ſorts round plate bolts, very good gun-locks, piſtol ditto, ſledges and hand hammers, rolled plate iron, fit for ſtoves, ſome very thick, coffee-mills, plane-irons, braſs cocks, emory, an aſſortment of nails, by the caſk or ſmaller quantity, and grindſtones.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, a parcel of jewellery, and other goods, amongſt which are the following articles, to be ſold cheap, by

WILLIAM BALL,

In Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. John Rhea,

AN aſſortment of beſt ſtone and paſte ſhoe and knee buckles ſet in ſilver, ſtock ditto, boſom ditto ſtone ſleeve buttons, cornelian and brown chriſtal watch ſeals, common ditto, compaſs ditto, large French paſte ſolitaires and ear rings, diamond and other ſtone rings ſet in gold, chriſtals for ſleeve buttons, ſhoe and knee ditto, motto and brilliant ditto, ſide ſtones, topaz, garnets, emeralds, amethiſts, gold cyphers, death heads, ſmelling bottles in caſes, plain and chaſed corals, ſix and eight bells, chaſed and plain ſilver ſalts, good ſort of ſilver watches, ditto main ſpring, King Henry 8th and Highland cards, gilt trunks, durants and tammies, worſted damaſk, venetians, clouting diaper, brown buckrams, cotton, thread and worſted hoſe, childrens Morocco ſhoes, black and white ſilk gauze handkerchiefs, black and ſky ſattin pelong, bone fans, bohea tea, ſuperfine hyſon tea in pound caniſters, printed linens, India nankeens, pocket looking glaſſes, King of Pruſſia and other handkerchiefs, Manchеſter velvet, jeans, &c. a large quantity of felt hats, and beſt velvet corks, ſcythes, tin plates, neſts of braſs kettles, glaſs ware ſorted, in crates, cutlary, &c. &c.

RODE away on the 6th Inſtant, from William Berk's Tavern, a bay Horſe, about 14 Hands and an Half high, five Years old, a very ſhort Tail, a ſmall ſnip on his Noſe, can pace a Travel, and trots, was marked with the Yoke on the ſide of his Neck, had a good Saddle on. The Man that rode him away was in a ſailor's Dreſs, with a ſhort green Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Hat, and Wig, is thought to be an Engliſhman, about five Feet eight Inches high, and thin ſpare faced. Whoever takes up the Horſe, Saddle and Man, and brings them before any Magiſtrate in Philadelphia County, or to Abraham Uſher, ſhall receive Four Pounds Reward, or Forty Shillings for the Horſe and Saddle, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ABRAHAM USHER, in Philadelphia. ¶

Cheſter, May 8, 1760.

BROKE out of Cheſter Goal laſt Night, an Engliſhman, named Thomas Davis, but it is thought he will change his Name, about 26 Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, round faced, Pock-marked: Had on when he went away, a brown Bear-ſkin Coat, pretty much worn, without Lining, dark brown Jacket, without Sleeves, Breeches and Trowſers, Worſted Stockings, new Pumps, and an old Beaver Hat, ſtained with Sweat, a brown Wig, and had ſundry white Caps, by Trade a Tobacconiſt, and Snuff maker; he alſo took a Bundle of Clothes with him, tied up in a Handkerchief, and a Bridle, ſo that probably he may ſteal a Horſe; he has been guilty before, which was the Occaſion of his Confinement. Whoever ſecures ſaid Davis, ſo as the Goaler may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken out of the County, or Twenty Shillings if in the County, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

‡ SAMUEL RAINE, *Sub Sheriff.*

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber hereof, a Plantation, ſituate in Mansfield, in the County of Burlington, in the weſtern Diviſion of the Province of New-Jerſey, containing 400 Acres of good Land, 150 Acres thereof cleared, and within Fence, 16 Acres whereof is good mowing Meadow, and a conſiderable Quantity more made; the timbered Land extraordinary well timbered, and the Whole well watered. A good Brick Dwelling houſe and Barn on the ſame and ſundry other Buildings. A choice Orchard, bounded on the North by the River Delaware, and on the South by York Road, leading from Croſwicks to the City of Burlington, and about 7 Engliſh miles from it, and about 4 from Bordentown, and is very convenient for either a Gentleman's Country Seat, or a Merchant. The Title is indiſputable. For Terms, and further Particulars enquire of NATHANIEL POTTS. ¶

WHEREAS Juliana, Wife to Chriſtian Weiſner, of Bethlehem townſhip, in the county of Hunterdon, hath lately eloped from her ſaid huſband, and as he apprehends ſhe may run him in debt, theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after this Date.

June 3, 1760. ♂ CHRISTIAN WEISNER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living between the town of New-Caſtle and Chriſtine ferry, in the county of New-Caſtle, on the 15th of May, an Iriſh ſervant woman, calls herſelf Grace Rogers, about 30 years of age, middle ſtature, thin viſage, and has a remarkable ſhort chin, is a great talker, and ſerved ſome part of her time with Francis Thornton, near Reedy Iſland, in ſaid county: Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtamped linen bed-gown, ſtriped linen petticoat, and a ſtriped linſey one with three colours, alſo a white linſey petticoat, a flowered gauze handkerchief, and an old black bonnet. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by

♃ JOHN JAQUET.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, See the next Page.]

Philadelphia, June 21, 1760.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Poſſeſſors of Meadow and Cripple Land, on Greenwich Iſland, that, purſuant to a Law of this Province, they are to meet at the Court-Houſe, in Philadelphia, on the firſt Monday in July next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe five Managers, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, low priced ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured cloths, ſtrouds, match coats, vermillion, bed lace, gartering, ribbons, 3-qr. and 7-8ths garlix, and other ſorts of Indian goods, rattinets, ſhaloons, camblets, durants, tammies, calimancoes, ruſſels and croſs-barred ſtuffs, mens and womens thread, cotton, and worſted hoſe, thread, cotton and ſilk mittens, mens and womens horſe whips, white and coloured gloves and mittens, calicoes and cotton chints, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, womens black velvet, mourning crapes, cambricks in pieces and patches, plain, flowered and ſpotted lawns, kenting handkerchiefs, black taffeties, ſtriped perſians, muſlins and humhums, 7-8ths, yard wide and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, cotton hollands, ſtriped bed ticken and bed bunts, dyed pillows, jeans and thickſets, plain, corded and flowered dimity, cotton gowns, gauze handkerchiefs, black lace and gimp, diaper table cloths and clouting diapers, blue linens, ſewing ſilk, buttons and mohair, coloured threads, black, blue and copper coloured druggets, broad and narrow worſted bindings and ſilk ferrits, thread, cotton and ſilk laces, pepper, caſtor and felt hats, pewter, F and F F gunpowder, glazed and ruff ſhot, beſt A. C. No. 3 ſteel, G. B. wool cards, a neat aſſortment of pictures, pocket and painted frame looking glaſſes, an aſſortment of cutlery ware, with ſome ironmongery and ſadlery, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to enumerate.

Juſt imported in the Ship Indian Trader, and other veſſels from London, and to be ſold very low for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

JOHN HEAD,

At his houſe in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Church, in Philadelphia, the following Goods, viz.

HEmpen and flaxen ozenbrigs, princes linens, 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linens, a large aſſortment of Calicoes, printed linens and chints, ſcarlet, red and emboſſed flannels and ſerges, mens and womens gloves, writing paper, Leghorn and black hair hats, thickſets, ſilk, cotton and thread laces, Scots and lettered gartering, an aſſortment of Scots and coloured threads, frame and pocket looking glaſſes, a very large aſſortment of buttons and mohair, black and white cap lace, Scots handkerchiefs, Cumberland, Pruſſia and Quebec ditto, bordered and plain bandanoes, lungee, culgee, ſecterſoy, cotton and ſilk romals, ivory and horn combs, beſt ſewing needles, ſpectacles, ſilver watches, white, blue, green, pink and cloth durants, tammies and calimancoes, yard wide poplins, an aſſortment of mens worſted, thread and cotton ſtockings, black and white ſilk ditto, mens white and brown thread gloves, womens and childrens thread gloves and mittens, ditto ſilk muffatees, black, blue and ſcarlet breeches patterns, diaper and ſtraining web, ſilver locket buttons, braſs and glaſs ſleeve buttons, gilt and plain primers, G. B. wool and cotton cards, fullers ditto, a large aſſortment of cutlery, ſpotted, white and check ſwanſkin, F and F F gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead, oil and common gun flints, broadcloths, bearſkins and ratteens, Indian and roſe blankets, red and blue ſtrouds, blue and clouded duroys, ſaggathies, Weſton's ſnuff, iron candleſticks, an aſſortment of bellows, a large aſſortment of cambricks, ſpotted, flowered and clear lawns in pieces and patches, long and piſtol lawns, black, blue and cloth taffeties, ſtriped, white, pink, bluſh, blue and black perſians, blue, green and cloth damaſks, nonſopretties, dorſeteens, black alamode and peeling, black and blue ſattin, ſcarlet velvet, Barcelona handkerchiefs, blue, green, white, black, pink, purple, yellow and cloth gauze handkerchiefs, allom, brimſtone, copperas and glue, bohea tea, tandem ſileſias, flowered kenting handkerchiefs, hatters irons, and moſt ſorts of hat trimmings, bed bunts and Flanders ticks, a large aſſortment of taffety, ſattin and figured ribbons, ſtock ditto, nutmegs, black, blue, white, green, red and cloth ſewing ſilk, brown buckrams, boxes of tin, iron wire, ſad-irons, pewter, an aſſortment of pins, linen ginghams, ink-powder, ſilk caps, &c. &c. &c. T. b. c. 3 Mo.

To be SOLD, for Caſh, by

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, at prime Coſt,

A PARCEL of coarſe red Broadcloths, and about 70 Dozen of Soldiers Yarn Stockings.

Juſt imported in the James and Mary, the Dragon, and the Prince George, from London, and to be ſold cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

BENJAMIN RAWLE,

At his ſtore, on the North ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

OZENBRIGS, ticklenburgh, brown roles, white and brown heſſen, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, 7-8ths and 3-qr. cotton and linen checks, 6 8ths wide white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, bed ticks, black, cloth and light coloured calimancoes, plain, ſtriped and croſs-barred camblets, ſuperfine ſilk ditto, Scotch ditto, camblettees, blue and Saxon green damaſks, black half ell ruſſels, wide white flowered ditto, brilliants, meſſinets, ſilverets, rich poplins, ditto tabareens, dorſettees, white jeans, hairbines, grazets, yard wide cord and Venetians, ſhaloons, durants and tammies, brown and white buckram, Louiſbourg and King of Pruſſia handkerchiefs, Scotch ditto, India bandanoes, Engliſh taffeties, ſtriped perſians, muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, long lawns, ſewing ſilk, whited brown thread, ſtitching ditto, Scotch ditto, tapes, quality binding, ferriting, black paduaſoy ribbons, black plain and edged ſattin ditto, flowered ditto, two and three yard ſilk laces, thickſets, clouting diaper, table cloths, beſt ſcarf twiſt, purled ducapes, calicoes, printed linens, Highland gartering, lettered ditto, neſts of gilt trunks, Weſton's beſt ſnuff, beſt bright tea kettles, hard metal pewter quart, pint and half, and pint tea pots, hard and common pewter diſhes and plates, water ſtands and plates, hard and common pewter tankards, mugs and pints, ditto table and tea ſpoons, large and ſmall common pewter porringers, coat and veſt buttons, ſleeve buttons, powder, ſhot, pepper, good ſort of ſilver watches, ſnuff boxes, an aſſortment of cutlery, &c. &c. &c. †

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in the Town of Winchester, in Virginia, on the 26th of May laſt, a Servant Man, named Thomas Fitzgerrald, an Iriſhman, is about ſix Feet high, of a Sandy Complexion, has light coloured Hair, a long Face, a Caſt in one of his Eyes, a Dimple in his Chin, and has a crooked Noſe: He can talk very good Engliſh, but his chief Talking is in the Iriſh Tongue, and profeſſeth to be a Pump-Borer, and Spinning-wheel-Maker by Trade, and is about 40 Years of Age. Had on when he went away a light coloured Kerſey Coat, Check Shirt, Check Trowſers, half worn Shoes (the Bottoms of them are nailed) Braſs Buckles, an old Felt Hat, and has ſundry other wearing Apparel with him unknown. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Ten Pounds Reward, paid by

† WILLIAM COCHRAN.

Juſt imported from London, in the Dragon, Capt. Hammit, and in the James and Mary, Capt. Friend, and to be ſold by

JOHN WHITE,

At the Sign of the Mortar and Dove, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

BATEMAN's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Hooper's Pills, Fraunce's, Squire's, Daffy's and Boſtock's Elixirs, Turlington's Balſam, and Balſam of Health, Eau de Luce, ſaid to be the beſt volatile Eſſence for Hyſteric Fits, Lowneſs of Spirit, Head-ach, or to prevent Infection from any contagious Diſtempers, Britiſh Oil, Camphire, Epſom and Glauber Salts, Flour of Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, Salt-petre, Carraway and Anniſeeds, Sago, Salop, Borax, Senna, Shavings of Hartſhorn, Manna, Oil Cloth, Surgeons Pocket Inſtruments, and Needles, Pewter Syringes, Pyrmont Water, Phials, with Glaſs Stoppers, Phials in Sorts; alſo a large Aſſortment of other Drugs and Medicines, too tedious to mention. Where Shop-keepers and others may be ſupplied, with large Allowance to ſell again. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſel from London, and to be ſold by

CALEB JONES,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little above Market-ſtreet, and almoſt oppoſite Pewter-Platter-Alley, the following goods, viz.

AN aſſortment of Iriſh linens, black, blue, white and cloth coloured tammies, black, blue, white and cloth coloured durants, ditto rattinets, baragons, ſilk ſaggathies, plain ditto, ſilverets, dreſdenets, poplins, grazets, tabberets, ſilk and hair grograms, black ſattin, cloth ditto, blue ditto, black paduaſoy, cloth ditto, blue ditto, half ell wide perſians, culgees, camblets, green bays, a large aſſortment of ſuperfine cloths and breeches patterns, thickſets, fuſtians, bed bunts, Flanders bed tick, India jeans, death head buttons, ſilk and hair, baladine ſilk, ſilk knee garters, hairbines, double allopeens, doulas, tandem ſileſias, paſte work handkerchiefs, King of Pruſſia ditto, prince Ferdinand ditto, ozenbrigs, mens ribbed and plain thread and cotton hoſe, womens ditto, white and brown buckrams. †

CAME to the Plantation of Andrew Edgar, of Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, two Mares, one a dark grey, branded on the near Buttock HM, with a white Face, and four white Feet: The other all white, and has no Brand nor Ear-Mark. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to Andrew Edgar, on ſaid Plantation, or James Walker, Tavernkeeper. Alſo ſtrayed from William Sutton, of New-Port, Chriſtiana Hundred, New-Caſtle County, a dark grey Mare, about three Years old, has a long Tail, never docked, branded on the near Shoulder A, on the near Buttock ∀, and on the Top of the Buttock ▷. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by † ANDREW EDGAR, or WILLIAM SUTTON.

NOW in the Cuſtody of Cornelius Sheehan, at the Plantation of Benjamin Mifflin, in the Northern Liberties, commonly called Old Shute's Plantation, a roan Mare, a natural Pacer, and branded on the near Buttock; about ten Years old. Alſo a brindle Cow, with a ſhort Horn. The Owners are deſired to come and prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away.

† CORNELIUS SHEEHAN.

CAME to the Plantation of William Clark, junior, a dark brown Mare, with a Ratch in her Forehead, branded with the Letter W on her off Shoulder: The Owner coming and deſcribing her other Marks, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to ſaid Clark, living in Leacock Townſhip, Lancaſter County. †

Upper-Freehold, June 16, 1760.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, laſt Night, a Negroe Man, named Abraham, about five Feet ten Inches high, 21 Years of Age, and of a very black Colour: Had on when he went away, a brown Jacket, with Pewter Buttons, a half worn Felt Hat, one Pair of half worn Shoes, and one Pair of Worſted Stockings. He alſo took with him two Pair of Trowſers, four Shirts, one Pair of Cotton Stockings, and one Crape Neckcloth. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me, † JOHN COX.

RODE away, on the 13th Inſtant, from the Houſe of William Vance, in Newark, a bay Mare, near 14 Hands high, about ſix Years old, with a breaſted Saddle, about half wore, a new Curb Bridle, with double Reins, branded on one of the Shoulder Blades with N. S. the Fore-top, Mane and Tail ſhort. She was taken by a Man, named John Williams, ſuppoſed to be gone for Philadelphia: Had on a green Jacket, ſhort wide Trowſers, and a Wool Hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and ſecures the ſaid Man, in ſome Goal, and gives Notice to the Owner of ſaid Mare, Hartman Vreland, living at or near Agquackenonk, ſhall receive Six Dollars Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

† HARTMAN VRELAND.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Birmingham, Cheſter County, on the 27th of May laſt, an Engliſh Servant Woman, named Ann Brooks, about 23 Years of Age, has fair Hair, is of a freſh Complexion, of a ſhort Stature, and ſtoops a little in her Walk: Had on when ſhe went away a grey Cloth Petticoat, a Linſey Jacket, and a Tow Shift: She has a ſore Leg, with a linen laced Stocking on it, a Woollen Stocking on the other, a Pair of half worn Leather heel'd Shoes, and had neither Bonnet nor Hat when ſhe went away. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by † DANIEL GEST.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late James Manſon, deceaſed (who rid Poſt from Dover to Philadelphia) are deſired to pay their reſpective Balances to James Manſon, the Deceaſed's Father; Mr. Carroll, who now rides Poſt; Mr. John Prior; or to Maſter Stewart, Tavern-keeper, in St. George's, New-Caſtle County, †

TO be ſold by public Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Saturday, the 28th of this inſt. June, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the following Provincial Skins, Furrs, &c. viz. A few Bundles of Summer, Fall and ſhort Hair Deer Skins, Bears, Cats, Foxes, Racoons, Martins, Fiſhers, Minks, Otters, Muſkrats, Panthers, Wolves, Parchment and Indian dreſſed Deer Skins, Beaver, Caſtor, a ſmall Quantity of Deers Tallow, and Feathers.

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,

J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

By ORDER of the HONOURABLE

BRIGADIER GENERAL *MONCKTON.*

WHEREAS it has been a Practice for the Waggoners, who have taken up Loads of King's Stores for Lancaſter and Carliſle, to ſtop at their Houſes, or on the Road, with the ſame, to the great Detriment of His Majeſty's Service: Theſe are to inform all ſuch, who, for the future, may be guilty of the like Practices, that the Rates allowed by the General's Advertiſement will be ſtopt, and they puniſhed according to Law, for the ſame. Witneſs our Hands, this Eleventh of June, 1760.

PLUMSTED and FRANKS.

ANY Perſons who underſtand Grubbing and Clearing of Low Grounds and Cripple, and are deſirous of Employment, may receive the higheſt Wages given for ſuch Work, by applying to

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

WANTED,

A GENTEEL Houſe, for a ſmall Family, in any of the public Streets of this City. Whoever has ſuch to rent, may hear of a Tenant, by leaving a Letter at the Poſt-Office.

THERE will be ſold at public Vendue, on Friday, the 27th inſtant, in Trenton, by the Subſcribers, three Houſes and Lots, lying in Trenton; one of them very large and ſpacious, having four large Rooms on a Floor, and an Entry through it, two Stories high, built with Stone, with a Kitchen, and a large Stable, belonging to it; and a fine Lot, of 66 Feet front on King's Street, and 230 Feet front on Second ſtreet. The other two Houſes are wooden Buildings, and good Lots belonging to them, lying on King's Street, partly over againſt the Court-Houſe. And alſo two Lots of Land, lying on Lower or Front ſtreet. All belonging to the Eſtate of John Digworthy, late of Maidenhead, deceaſed. The Terms of the Vendue to be known at the Time and Place aboveſaid. JOSEPH YARD, ANDREW REED, Executors. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of John Addis, in Northampton, Bucks County, a large Iron grey Mare, ſuppoſed to be three Years old, and has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, and take her away.

¶ JOHN ADDIS.

Juſt imported from London, by Captain Bolitho, and to be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, by

JOHN LOWNES,

In Third-ſtreet, near the Work-houſe,

A Quantity of choice Engliſh Cheeſe, either caſed in Lead, or without. Tbe.

To be SOLD by

JOHN SIBBALD,

In Second-ſtreet, next Door but one to Mr. Thomas Stretch's, Watch-maker,

MADEIRA Wine, Sack, Jamaica Spirit, by the Hogſhead, Keg or Gallon, Citron, Bitters, and Wine Vinegar. Tbetf.

March 25, 1760.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt Night, from the Baltimore Iron-works, on Patapſco, in Maryland, two Convict Servant Men, viz. Thomas Woodcock, a thin faced Engliſhman, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, ſhort brown Hair, ſtoops in his Walk, and ſnuffles a little: Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Country Shoes and Stockings, and a knit Yarn Cap. Lawrence Farroll, an Iriſhman, a luſty well-ſet Fellow, 23 Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, black Hair, has a long ſharp Noſe, and a lubberly Walk: Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Felt Hat, Country Shoes, and ſpeckled Yarn Stockings. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have, if taken within the County, Forty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds for each, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by ⊕ 8 W. R. CROXALL.

N. B. They may probably change their Names and Apparel.

Virginia, March 20, 1760.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber has built a compleat Forge, with three Fires in it, with all Conveniences in and about the ſame, on a good Stream, which it is thought will ſupply the Works conſtantly, ſo that he is now only in want of proper Officers to carry on the ſame, having both Wood-cutters and Colliers (Slaves) ſufficient to carry on the Works conſtantly, and a Furnace about eight Miles diſtant: And whereas the Succeſs of ſuch Undertakings depend on the good Management of the Works, and good Workmen, theſe are therefore to inform thoſe whom it may concern, that a Clerk is wanted for the Forge, who is not only well acquainted with keeping Accounts, but capable of taking Charge of the ſame, to whom good Encouragement will be given, and a Proſpect of advancing. A Hammerman is alſo wanted, at Twenty-five Shillings Pennſylvania Currency per Ton, and two ſtrong young Fellows found to work with him; likewiſe two Finery Men, at Thirty Shillings per Ton, and two ſtrong young Fellows to work with each of them: If either the Hammerman, or the Finery-men, chooſe to find their own Hands, then it is purpoſed to allow Thirty-five Shillings per Ton for drawing, and Forty five Shillings for making, to be paid in Specie half-yearly, or quarterly in Paper and Goods, &c. furniſhed very cheap. A good Dwelling-houſe, Garden and Firewood will be found. The Subſcriber will contract for three, five or ſeven Years, on the above Terms. As the Poſt will now come down once a Fortnight, an Anſwer to any Letter will be returned by the ſame Poſt.

Tbetf. BENJAMIN GRYMES.

N. B. Said Grymes has Sloops, that bring Ore from Moale's Point, near Baltimore Town, ſo that a Paſſage may be had from thence for any Houſhold Goods.

Kent, in Maryland, March 30, 1760.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSENTED laſt Night from the Subſcriber, an hired Servant Man, named John Holeger, born in Maryland, by Trade a Blackſmith, wears his own buſhy black Hair: Had on a half-worn Caſtor Hat, new Ratteen Coat, figured Iriſh Stuff Jacket, black Everlaſting Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes. He has been a Soldier, and has his Diſcharge in his Pocket; he is about ſix Feet high, dark brown Complexion, and very coarſe Features. He took with him a Maple-ſtock Fowling-piece, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Philadelphia, or Saſquehannah. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ¶ 6 W. AUGUSTINE BOYER, junior.

Baltimore Iron-works, April 28, 1760.

RUN away, laſt night, three convict ſervant men, viz. Richard Carman, a middle aged man, pale complexioned, well ſet, and ſpeaks in the Weſt Country dialect: Has on a dirty frock, of twilled linen, and his other apparel is ſuch as ſervants commonly wear, and very dirty, as he worked at the coaling buſineſs.---John Carman, a luſty lubberly fellow, and brother to the above named Richard, is about 30 years of age, of a freſh complexion, and ſpeaks in the Weſt Country dialect: His apparel is coarſe and dirty.---James Singewood, belonging to Col. Benjamin Taſker, came into the country this year; he is about 30 years of age, brown complexioned, a middle ſized man, well ſet, and ſtoops much in the ſhoulders: Has a parcel of greaſy cloaths, which he brought with him from the ſhip, and two white ſhirts: He is an Engliſhman. Whoever ſecures the ſaid convict, in any Goal, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Fifty Shillings reward for each, or either, if taken in this province, and if out of the province Four Pounds for each, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

BENJAMIN YOUNG, R. CROXALL.

N. B. Richard and John Carman are weavers by trade. They all may ſteal other apparel, and change their names.

*** The ſaid Croxall has a tract of good land for farming to ſell at Little Pipe Creek, of about 500 Acres, about 20 miles from Frederic-town, in Maryland, and not more than 35 miles from the flouriſhing town of Baltimore. The ſaid land is well ſtocked with timber and lime-ſtone, and ſeveral good ſprings on it. ¶ 8 W.

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